The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873. NUMBER 40.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital and Assets, over - - $20,000,000
Assets in the United States, over - - 3,500,000

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF THE PROPRIETORS.

This Company will accept first-class Mercantile Risks at Current Rates.

CHICAGO OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDING, 124 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM WARREN,
General Agent for Northwestern States.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Dress Goods
For the Next Two Weeks.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY
Will offer of recent purchases
Seventy-five Cases
Beautiful Fall Dress Goods,
of new styles and colorings
appropriate for the season,
and at prices decidedly cheap.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

Checks on the Third National Bank will be received by us as currency in settlement of existing accounts and future purchases, excepting those of Wholesale Houses in Chicago with whom we have weekly reciprocal settlements, and to whom we have paid our side of the account in currency or its equivalent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE
TO ALL
DEALERS
IN
LIVE STOCK!
THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yard,

Located at East St. Louis, are now prepared to receive all kinds of live Stock and care for it properly. The transferring by the Missouri Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, are perfected. If billed through direct to these yards, all the Eastern lines are now prepared to receive stock for shipment East or North. No formal opening of the yards will take place until the 1st day of October next.

The hotel is now ready to receive guests, with first-class accommodations.

We ask a liberal share of patronage.

The Yards continue to receive and ship all kinds of stock.

A. M. ALLERTON, Pres't.
B. M. MOORE, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.

The opening of the ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, advertised for the 2d of October, is unavoidably postponed.

Due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

Hotel is now ready to receive guests.

The Yards continue to receive all kinds of stock.

B. M. MOORE, A. M. ALLERTON,
Ass't Treas. & Sec'y. President.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING

Of the Grocers and Butchers of the West Side, was held at the Everett House, to organize a Grocers' Board; and a permanent meeting is called, to be held at Grow's Hall, No. 511 West Madison-st., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. All Grocers and Butchers of the city are invited to attend. We mean business. The South and North Siders are respectfully invited.

Union National Bank.
CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
Another large invoice of Perry's justly-celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion, and Comedone and Pimple Remedy. These goods are reliable.

NOTICE.

The Loan Office of A. GOLDSMID, 118 Clark-st., will be closed from 5 p. m. Tuesday, 30th inst., until 7 p. m. Wednesday, Oct. 1, when business will be resumed as usual.

CHANGE OF FARE.

On and after Oct. 1 the rates of fare on the Wabash-av. Stages will be: Commutation Tickets, 20 for $1.00; for sale on all stages. Single fare, 10 cents.

SPOOL SILK.

EUREKA SPOOL SILK.

Every Spool WARRANTED to give satisfaction or money refunded. Our FALL SHADES in both A and B, are now ready, the latter from 30 to 20 per cent stronger than any other Colored Spool Silk, especially adapted to heavy sewing.

BRAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN, Manfrs.,
Chicago Office, 10 Madison-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Pentwater, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Milwaukee.

THE TURF.

OPENING DAY
OF THE
FALL MEETING.
DEXTER PARK.
TWO RACES.

FIRST RACE—For Horses that never beat 3 minutes. $1,000.

C. Sullivan enters b. m. Henrietta.
G. W. Bushnell enters b. m. Amy B.
D. P. Bissell enters b. m. Moss Rose.
T. F. Roach enters b. m. Ida.

SECOND RACE—For Horses that never beat 2:30. $1,500.

Budd Doble enters c. m. Nelly.
A. H. Buck enters c. m. Hattie.
W. C. Simpson enters b. m. Nourmahal.
J. S. Rowell & Co. enter g. m. Badger Girl.
T. F. Roach enters bl. g. Albert.
Ray Warner enters b. m. Molly.
H. H. Yates enters b. m. Kate Hazard.
E. M. White enters b. g. Tom Roach.
E. P. Dickey enters b. m. Lady Mac.
E. B. Bennett enters b. g. General Howard.
W. R. Armstrong enters c. m. Ada F.

The Celebrated Race-Horses, JOE DANIELS, and HUBBARD (on their way to California), will be shown during the afternoon.

The P. Ft. W. & C. and Michigan Southern will run trains direct to the track every hour; the State-st. cars every five minutes; omnibus line down Halsted-st.

Season Tickets for the four days, $5; to be had only at Secretary's Office, Grand Pacific Hotel, Transit House, and at the Track.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres,
And Woolens Generally.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY
Will offer the Trade, the coming two weeks, a Magnificent Variety of Woolens, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, and Tweeds, comprising one hundred cases, and at prices commanding the attention of close buyers.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
157 & 159 LaSalle-st., and Corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.,

Transact a regular Commercial Banking business in all its branches.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK
N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't,
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay. Semi-annual reports now ready for delivery to subscribers. FRASHER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

I am now prepared to receive orders, for cash, in currency, for the purchase of Bonds, Stocks, and Investment Securities. No orders received except for cash in hand, for the present.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.
$100,000 for only $2.50.
THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 31st, 1873,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.
40,000 Gifts,
$450,000 in Prizes,
Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,	-		$169,125
1 Cash Prize,			30,000
1 " "	$10,000 Each,		10,000
2 " "	5,000 "		10,000
5 " "	2,500 "		12,500
20 " "	1,000 "		20,000
50 " "	500 "		25,000
100 " "	200 "		20,000
200 " "	100 "		20,000
1,000 " "	10 "		10,000
1,000 " "	5 "		5,000
36,150 " "	3.50		91,125
40,000 Prizes	-	-	$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.

Parties desiring Agencies in Chicago can address, for three days,

CHARLES STOCKTON,
Care Carrier No. 13, Chicago.

FINE ART EMPORIUM.

Next to the Great Exposition
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PLACE
IN THE CITY IS
O. D. ORVIS & CO.'S
Fine Art Emporium.

Their rich display of Oil Paintings, Chromos, Steel Engravings, Photographs, Elegant Gold, Black Walnut and Gilt Frames, and Imported Fancy Goods, is the largest in the West. They will Retail at Wholesale Prices during the Exposition.

O. D. ORVIS & CO.,
48 Van Buren-st.,
Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

Savings Bank Accounts

Will be taken in payment for GROVE PROPERTY at NORTH EVANSTON. These Lots are 50x190 feet, are convenient to the Depot, School, Church, and Stores, have a fine growth of trees, and will be sold at $600 and $800, on easy payments. Railway tickets furnished parties who will go with me to see the property.

SAM'L POLKEY,
144 LaSalle-st., basement.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,
Offer during the Exposition, their Entire Stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
Glassware & Fancy Goods,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 160 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House.

HOTEL.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

Parties visiting Chicago, either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED H. GOULD, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 878 Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FISH.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW:
1,000 Half Barrels No. 1 Mackerel.
500 Half Barrels Extra Mess Mackerel.
1,000 Kits Extra Mess Mackerel.
2,000 Kits Extra Family Mackerel.
200 Cases Quart Sardines.
400 Quintals George's Codfish.
J. H. DIX, Wholesale Fish Dealer,
58 and 60 South Water-st.

P. S.—I am not in the combination to sell only for cash. My goods are for sale on time, as usual. J. H. D.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at
A. W. WHEELER'S,
219 State-st., corner of Congress.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

WEDDING
Invitation Paper & Envelopes
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

The undersigned having the fullest confidence in the suspended National Banks of Chicago to resume business, will receive checks and drafts on the above banks on account, or for goods at the lowest cash prices.

H. W. WETHERBILL,
Wholesale Millinery and Fancy Goods, 45 & 47 Jackson-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., said (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, 151 Twenty-second-st., for work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

S. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

MORE LIGHT.

Receipts of Currency in the Last 24 Hours, $2,000,000.

All the Reopened Banks Sustain Themselves Except the Union National.

The Latter Goes Into Voluntary Liquidation.

$400,000 Paid Out of It Yesterday.

No Runs on the Other Banks.

The Produce Markets Active—Wheat Advances 4 to 5 Cents and Corn 2 Cents.

The Western Country Banks Right Side Up—Two Banks in Bloomington Resume.

Trade Failures in Philadelphia.

The Waltham and Howard Watch Factories Discharge a Portion of Their Hands.

Senator Morton Thinks an Extra Session of Congress Necessary.

St. Louis to Issue $300,000 of City Scrip.

CHICAGO.

The walks among the banks yesterday were not as interesting as those of last week, when there was really a disturbed state of feeling. Returning confidence was apparent everywhere, persons breathed easier, bankers felt better, and business began to assume a more cheerful and healthy tone. The enormous amount of currency imported from the East during the last few days and the speedy resumption of three prominent banks, could have no less effect than to infuse backbone into the backboneless, if there were any without that piece of anatomical hardware. The prospect yesterday had lost its gloomy tint, and the future seemed rosy and bright to financial eyes. Everybody maintained a stiff upper lip.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WHEN THE BANKS OPENED YESTERDAY

morning it was with hopes buoyant, which banished anxiety. Officers, Directors, and employes seemed inspired with cheer. It may be true, as the old adage has it, that "care killed a cat," but if so, it must be admitted that that purring feline, ordinarily accredited with being the persistent possessor of nine lives, has less solidity in existence and powers of endurance than a Chicago Bank President. The latter had for days been badgered and bothered, and hurried and harrassed, and assailed and abused, and confounded and cursed, and dogged, and deviled, and entreated and enforced and flurried and fought, and gnawed and galled, and implored and insisted, and jawed and jabbered, and so on to the end of the alphabet of torture, including being prayed for and being preyed upon; but, dispite all, they came to the scratch with remarkable suavity, and to the inquisitorial reporter presented only velvet claws.

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

business during the day was conducted with the quiet and regularity that marks every-day transactions. There was here neither a rush of depositors nor a hurry of creditors, but the close of the transactions showed a handsome gain of currency in the bank vaults. Mr. L. J. Gage, the courteous Cashier, was at his post with a ready welcome for every friend, and a smile for every foe, if the imagination may fancy the bearer of a heavy check such a being. After the close of the bank for the day, one of THE TRIBUNE reporters repeated one of those pleasant interviews with him. And here said reporter was also fortunate enough to meet a prominent financier from New York, whose modesty exacted from the writer the promise not to herald his name to the public. Immediately concerning the First National, Mr. Gage said "everything was lovely." The continuation of the school-boy expression, signifying that the downy biped hangeth above its accustomed altitude, instantly floated through the mind of the reporter, but its consideration was banished by more practical information. The First National had received considerable sums in balances from the East since the close of business on Saturday, and had added to its accumulated treasure by the continued confidence reposed by depositors. The transactions of the day had been large, with balances most satisfactory. A number of new accounts had been opened, and the augmentation of business was conclusive proof that the treasure-vaults of deposit institutions had been unlocked, and that idle capital, hoarded in the days of despondency, was seeking remunerative investment; that its possessors were weary of its unproductiveness, and were again beginning to place it "where it would do the most good." The reporter was rather astonished on learning that neither the New York capitalist nor the First National's custodian of currency had read President Grant's letter on the financial situation, published in the morning papers, and that they had been too busy with their own practical solution of difficulties to give thought to the assumptions of the "Nation's Savior." Venturing to suggest to these gentlemen the substance of

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER,

the reporter was reminded of the inutility of greatness, for the only real suggestion in the epistle to Cladius and Anthony was received with a quiet smile of doubt, which was readily construed into the automatic expression of disbelief that "the Government" had asserted that "the banks could now resume a general system of discounts." A general conversation followed, in which the reporter took his usual station of listener and receiver of information, and, since neither of the gentlemen who expressed their views are desirous of courting Presidential favor or frown, or are aspirants for the hazardous station of Secretary of the Treasury or Comptroller of Currency, only the general result of the conversation in its conclusion is given. The Governmental interference in the crisis subsiding had had no appreciable effect, and only in an infinitesimal measure had afforded relief to those involved in hazardous enterprise. Nor was there any necessity to decrease the value of the circulating medium by increasing the Governmental responsibility, without adding in the same measure to the security of that responsibility. The vast business and trade of the nation had for years been done upon an accepted basis of credits, the actual sum of currency in active use being but a small percentage of the amounts represented by credit. An increase of the volume of currency to a sum represented in business credits would be as impracticable as unwise and unnecessary.

THE SYSTEM OF CREDIT

was based on actual values of the nation's resources, and in the adjustment of trade only such currency as was necessary to the settlement of balances was requisite. Until perfect confidence was restored in the country, and the millions of currency now lying idle in closed vaults or trembling hands was restored to a healthy circulation among the people, it would be impossible for the banks to resume a general system of discounts, or afford accommodation on paper not secured by immediately available cash collaterals.

The conversation turning to the consideration of the general security of the conservative banks in the East and West, the representatives of the two sections did not agree as to the measure of safety. With a pleasant pride in Chicago's immediate proximity to the agricultural fields of the nation, of which it was the direct entrepot. Mr. Gage regarded as the safest investments those in the cereals and other products, which, though subject to fluctuations in price, were absolute necessaries of the living world, and must have an intrinsic value which they would command when "stocks," not from the bountiful lap of Nature, but the creations of the artificial requirements of man, had no other than a speculative value. New York's representative assumed that cash was the motive power of the world's being and moving, and that Manhattan was its depository, and hence her bankers held the lever, resting on New York's cash wealth as a basis, by which they could move the nation. The pleasant difference promising to enter into an abstruse discussion beyond the ken of an humble reporter, the gentlemen, noting his mystification, kindly exercised compassion, and bethought themselves of more instant and pressing practical problems of finance. The most pleasing expression of the probable outcome of the healing financial wound in the bowels of the body politic was the prediction, vouchsafed by Mr. New Yorker, that in thirty days from date currency would be in abundance on the market at loan on a lower rate of interest than had prevailed since the advent of the great civil war—at from 5 to 6 per cent.

AT THE UNION NATIONAL

there was quite a rush of creditors in the morning, but it was not a "run." The bank had determined not to clear at the Clearing-House, but to adjust all balances with other banks over their counter, and to so pay all depositors whose checks were honored. This, of course, kept the tellers and accountants very busy all the day, and up to dark last evening the officers were not able to tell the result of the day's work. After the temporary suspension, of course, there were a large number of drafts upon them, amounting to nearly four days' accumulation, and, as in the adjustment a separate account for the day was kept with every other bank, including the obligations to the Union paid the acceptances by it paid, as well as the individual accounts, the work of the accountants was largely multiplied. Mr. Wheeler, Vice-President, stated he did not know how much money had been paid out, but it was a large amount. There had been considerable deposits during the day, but the sum he could not estimate.

In conferring with other leading banks, the reporter heard an almost unanimous expression of confidence in the solvency of the Union National, and its certainty of paying every obligation.

LATER.

At a late hour last night, the following was handed in for publication:

UNION NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.—*In Liquidation*: Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation under the provisions of Sec. 42 of the National Currency act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

After the notification of suspension, which had been sent to the office, a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed to investigate the circumstances attendant upon this second and final suspension. A fast team rattled along in a southerly direction towards the residence of Mr. Coolbaugh, and at a little before midnight the reporter was landed in front of the marble mansion of the bank President, No. 120 Calumet avenue. Here the bell was rung with an energy deserving of a nobler cause, but no kindly response was offered to the benign invitation of the benevolent reporter. The only notice vouchsafed was the appearance of a scorbutic individual, encased in blue clothes, and with a star on his breast. He tried to strike up a conversation with the hackman engaged for the occasion, but, being unsuccessful, was forced to retire vanquished to his room in the rear premises. The reporter was forced to retire, too. Thinking of the unhappy bank President, he recalled the lines written upon Sir Walter Raleigh:

[After life's fitful lockup he sleeps well,

and ordered the hackman to drive mournfully backwards to THE TRIBUNE office. Suddenly an idea struck him. He had heard that the Vice-President lived in the vicinity. After closely examining the door-plates of forty-three mansions and ringing the bells of twenty-five of them, and having misunderstandings with clever man-servants who answered the bell, he struck the second house north of Twenty-first street, on the east side of the avenue. In answer to the seventh bell-pull a figure in white, with whiskers, appeared at the window: "Is Mr. Wheeler in?" gently asked the reporter. "He is," mildly insinuated the something in white—it was impossible to tell what it was. The reporter announced his mission in tones at once firm and respectful. He didn't want to hurt Mr. Wheeler's feelings, but, at the same time, a ride at midnight down as far as Twenty-third street must not be without results in panic time, even if some extra steam has to be put in. After a few minutes had elapsed, a click was heard at a window, and the snowy form was again apparent, o'ertopped by the genial face of the Vice-President. After apologizing for the inopportuneness of the visit, which he hoped the necessity of the occasion would excuse, the reporter opened the salient point of the interview with a question:

Reporter—Mr. Wheeler, what is the standing of the Union National this evening?

Mr. Wheeler—You are a TRIBUNE reporter? Then of course you know the news. We have resolved to go into voluntary liquidation.

Reporter—Will not the public be surprised by this action? Is not your bank solvent?

Mr. Wheeler—As to the surprise I cannot answer. Our bank is solvent.

Reporter—Then, Mr. Wheeler, what has induced this action on the part of the Union National?

Mr. Wheeler—We have found our currency funds inadequate to the supply of the demand upon us.

Reporter—Upon your temporary suspension what amount of funds did you have on hand,—I mean cash in currency and immediately available cash collaterals?

Mr. Wheeler—That I cannot definitely answer. It was stated correctly in THE TRIBUNE at the time, but I do not recollect the exact amount.

Reporter—Was it not stated at $1,400,000?

Mr. Wheeler—I believe that was the approximate amount, but it was not all in cash. Securities deemed immediately available were included.

Reporter—How has it been with you to-day?

Mr. Wheeler—We opened the bank against our better judgment, and our action was due to a feeling of compulsory acquiescence in general judgment. We did not feel that circumstances had yet justified general resumption, but, in obedience to a seeming demand, we opened the bank with the hope that moderation and conservatism would insure our success.

Reporter—How have your operations been to-day?

Mr. Wheeler—The demand upon us has been heavy, and our cash balances have been reduced over $400,000. We have felt utterly unable, in view of the outstanding amount, to maintain such heavy drafts while unable to collect outstanding obligations due.

Reporter—Are your securities good, and does the bank think it will be able to discharge all obligations?

Mr. Wheeler—We have no doubt of either, and to this the personal word of our Directors and stockholders is pledged.

Reporter—What was the amount of your obligations at the time of your first suspension?

Mr. Wheeler—I cannot tell that. It was so large compared with our immediately available funds as to make a temporary suspension a necessity.

Reporter—In that conclusion, were the Directors of the bank unanimous? Did they agree with Mr. Coolbaugh?

Mr. Wheeler—We agreed with Mr. Coolbaugh, and believed in the soundness of his judgment.

Reporter—What was the immediate occasion of your suspension, aside from the general seeming adversity?

Mr. Wheeler—We had a very large country correspondence, and were dealing with banks throughout the Northwestern country. Here are 250 country banks, howling for money and clamoring for currency, and their demands were importunate. They looked to us to supply them, and called upon us in an emergency which neither we nor any other bankers in the country had anticipated in time.

Reporter—When you received on the day of your suspension a telegram from a leading New York bank an authority to call upon them for $500,000, would it not have been possible for you to have availed yourself of this credit, and maintained your own standing?

Mr. Wheeler—No, sir; on that credit we could not have drawn currency, which was the article immediately demanded. We had not the available current funds to continue business, and had continued against our better judgments in the hope of unity of action among local bankers which would have afforded some solution of the difficulty. But without this we were compelled to act upon our own responsibility, and assumed a position which we regretted, but felt necessitous.

Reporter—There have been rumors, Mr. Wheeler, that the bank or its officers have of late been largely engaged in speculations. Is there any foundation for this report?

Mr. Wheeler—No, sir. The bank has not engaged in any speculations, nor has any of its officers.

Reporter—To be more specific; has the bank or any of its officers engaged in corn speculations since the commencement of the present crisis?

Mr. Wheeler—Neither the bank nor its officers have.

Reporter—What are your obligations?

Mr. Wheeler—I believe we owe about $3,800,000.

Reporter—What is the sum of cash on hand?

Mr. Wheeler—I do not know exactly. Our balance of cash on hand from the time of former suspension has been reduced over $400,000. We may have now $600,000. Perhaps not so much.

Reporter—Will you be able to realize on collaterals and resume?

Mr. Wheeler—This we do not anticipate. Our securities are good, and we expect to be able to pay obligations. But we have gone into voluntary liquidation, and cannot resume the banking business.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL

folks were happy and serene. Feeling confident of the outsiding of the waves, and that they were in a safe harbor yesterday, this bank was paying in full the checks of every depositor. A large number of new accounts were opened with them during the day, and deposits had been very largely in excess of payments. So strong and confident were they that even discounting had been resumed to some extent and in a safe way. Mr. Eames, the President, spoke in a most confident manner of the present, and looked forward to only brighter and better realizations in the immediate future.

AT THE TRADERS' NATIONAL

full business was resumed without asking favors, and every draft of a depositor was honored, while the deposits for the day were greatly in excess of the withdrawals. Without seeking (as none of the banks did) new accounts, a number were opened, and the affable President, Mr. J. O. Rutter, —to use a hackneyed expression, which the reporter could never see any sense in, but which he uses in deference to popular judgment, —looked "as smiling as a basket of chips."

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

reopened its doors for business yesterday, and was pursuing very much the course adopted by the Union National. It did not attempt to clear at the Clearing-House, but over its counters met and responded to every obligation. In a day or two it will resume in full the ordinary course of business, as its affairs are reported in excellent shape.

AT THE CENTRAL NATIONAL

matters seemed to be moving easily along. The President was chatting cheerfully with his customers, none of whom looked as if they were overburdened with the unhappy train of thought which arises upon the return on a business man's hands of a quantity of what he vainly considered negotiable paper. An interview with the President satisfied the reporter that, in the financial ship Mr. Endicott was sailing, everything was taut and trim. She had weathered the breakers, and, with a skillful pilot and leadsman, would cast anchor shortly in a safe harbor. The result of the panic, he said, would be that it would teach the people not to carry too much sail, and, with this result attained, even though much distress must come before it is accomplished, the panic would be by no means an unmixed evil. He thought one of the great evils which prevailed among bankers at the present day was the prevalent desire to do "a big business." Many bankers with limited capital are running a very large and not very safe business, the profits of which could be realized out of a much smaller one. Mr. Endicott explained a system by which loan certificates might be issued on a basis which could hardly fail to be agreeable to all the banks, but now that the time for their necessity may be considered past, it is hardly worth while mentioning. More than that, the strong point of the system is the depositing by the bank requiring such certificates, in addition to a set proportion of securities, 25 per cent of the amount of the securities in currency. With regard to the position of the banks, Mr. Endicott, who illustrates his explanations with a freeness of nautical expression that would do credit to a Marryatt or Fenimore Cooper, stated that every day showed an improvement,—his customers willingly doing all they could to make matters move smoothly.

Highly pleased with the result of this interview, the reporter moved eastward to

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK

where the President was busily engaged transacting the business of a little knot of customers. Their little wants having been apparently supplied by that gentleman, he began to at once express his satisfaction at the way in which the week had opened. "Things," he said, "looked well on Saturday, but they look better now." The cash resources of the bank were increasing daily, and he felt now that he was safe on Saturday in thinking that the end of the trouble had been reached. In his opinion the final result of the present trouble will be the end of the currency question. When everything came to be rearranged and in running order once more, it would be on a gold basis. In response to the reporter's question as to what he thought of Gen. Grant's hint as to aiding banks which discounted for their customers, he said he would like to know in what way it was proposed to apply the help. As to the discounting, all the banks were discounting for their customers sufficiently to carry on the business already done.

There is nothing new to report of

THE SECOND NATIONAL.

Its Directors having resolved to go into voluntary liquidation, they are making such amicable adjustment of accounts as possible. They believe in their ability to meet all obligations, and hope to be permitted to make ante-mortem dispositions without hindrance, prior to self-interment.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL

was quiet during the day, but did considerable business. They report a steady increase of business since last Wednesday, more marked yesterday than any day last week, with an excess of deposits over payments. Several new accounts were opened with depositors, and this was accepted as an evidence of continued trust in the bank, and a bright and assuring promise of the return of trade to its accustomed channels.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL

reported a very large increase of deposits over the sum of payments, and an improvement in business much more marked than had been anticipated. They had found it not only so with this institution, but there was a general indication of promise that the worst was past, and the port of safety had been reached. All depositors were being paid the full amount of their checks, but the demand for currency had been light, and none they thought had been drawn except for immediate payment of debts or for purchases.

THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL

resumed business in the morning, and kept at it all day without intermission. A great many small checks were presented and paid, but there was nothing like a run. Mr. Allen, the President, believed that each day would renew confidence, and that there would be no further trouble.

THE THIRD NATIONAL

has not yet resumed, but preparations are being made for that happy event, which will happen at an early day.

THE BANK OF ILLINOIS

did business as usual, and will continue to do so.

PRIVATE AND SAVINGS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

In a call upon S. W. Rawson, President of the Union Trust Company, the reporter had a comfortable chat on the state of affairs, Mr. Rawson being quite communicative, and showing that he understood fully the position of things. He thought that, everything considered, the present aspect of the commercial world of Chicago was much brighter than it had been for days. He considered that the opening, for the resumption of business, by the Union and Cook County National Banks had a very beneficial effect. His own bank was in a position, he considered, strong enough for the occasion, and was carrying on business as usual. The currency on hand on Saturday night exceeded the sum on hand that morning by $65,000. He considered that there was in Chicago quite enough of currency to run all departments of its business, if only it was allowed to run in its natural channels. The only danger was in its getting locked up by the people, and that danger was decreasing rapidly. One question which the reporter put to him he answered in very decided terms. He said that he considered a banker had no claim upon a customer's money until a note discounted for that customer became due. He considered the charging of an unmatured note against a customer's balance as an illegal act, which could not stand at all. He thought that the result of the panic would be felt for some time, and its effect would be much more telling upon the strictly commercial than the banking interest of the city. It showed plainly the absurdity of Chicago banks paying interest on call loans, and said they would act with much more discretion in allowing funds whose depositors require interest upon them to seek investment outside of Chicago. Nine-tenths of the bankers all over the United States are of the same opinion, and it was strange that, in the face of this, a system so apparently dangerous should still be followed.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

Mr. Lowenthal, the President, was conducting the affairs of his charge as usual. He thought things looked much more cheerful, an improvement which he attributed to the ameliorated condition of affairs in New York and the resumption of business by the Union and Cook County National Banks. The condition of the International he considered quite satisfactory. The amount of currency deposited during the day had greatly exceeded that of any day since the panic began, and there was noticeable a much better feeling in the mercantile community. In an interview with a gentleman just arrived from New York, he was informed that the first excitement was just subsiding there when the news from Chicago of the suspension of banks brought on the relapse. He considered that the result of the panic would be felt for some time in the city. The tendency to remove currency from circulation, and hoard it, would prevail for some time, and business operations would consequently be contracted. He considered that the statement that eleven millions of currency was locked up in Chicago alone was a fair valuation. One indication of a better state of affairs, which he had not heard mentioned, was the livening up of business on the Board of Trade. The sudden enhancing there of the value of grain, etc., showed plainly that a better day had dawned, with prospect of much brighter things ahead. With regard to the alleged custom of some of the banks of charging a current note against a deposit account, he said he considered such a practice as radically wrong. He put the thing in a nut-shell, saying: "A note is not due until it has matured, and cannot be charged until then." The practice of allowing interest on deposits on call, which he had already stigmatized as pernicious, he thought it would be very difficult to abolish. The rage was to do a large business. In response to a question by the reporter, whether the banks would not get along as well if these deposits went elsewhere, he said: "If the Chicago banks united fairly and squarely against the system, the immediate consequences would be that they would show much smaller deposits due to the country bankers, but the additional safety would more than counterbalance this." And then he sententiously added: "Jay Cooke & Co. paid 5 per cent on such balances." Thus the theory which so strongly prejudices the sound banker against this unsound system has been, in a most forcible manner, strengthened by a bitter experience.

THE WEST SIDE BANKS.

With a view to see how the West Side was getting along under the general trouble, the reporter wended his way to the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company's office, at the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets. Here business was going on just about the same as before the cloud first rose on the Wall street horizon; deposits were coming in and greenbacks were going out, and there was no air of excitement visible anywhere. The President of the institution thought that the worst was over, an opinion which he believed, judging by their conduct, his customers shared in. Everywhere the reporter went he found faces with only a faint shadow of last week's cloud lingering upon them. Whether it was that the bank officers had in the calm of a Sabbath day spent their time in pious orisons for the welfare of their respective institutions or not, the result of the day of rest was everywhere pleasantly apparent. With one accord the bankers reported a better feeling, better prospects from all points, more hopeful customers, the beginning of a return of currency, and the ground to hope that the tide has turned, that the hoarders are beginning to relent, that the Lollipops are beginning to turn inside out the mattress where their currency is secreted, and return their money to its proper sphere, the circulating system of the Union. And yet, with all their hopes, they scan the commercial horizon keenly and unceasingly for the trouble-bearing, fast-spreading little cloud, which they hope will not again arise, at any rate not until time has been given them to recover fully from recent misadventures.

THE FIDELITY

presented nothing new. President Haines concluded, from the way things looked, that they were mending fast.

THE MARINE

was open, and Mr. Scammon was in the counting-room. He had nothing to say but that he stuck to the opinions expressed last week, and believed that time would prove he was correct. He had not had time to read President Grant's letter, and reserved his opinion on it.

THE HIBERNIAN

presented no new features. Business was going ahead in a quiet way, and the officers were in fine spirits.

THERE WAS NOTHING NEW

in the Hide & Leather, the Germania, or at Preston & Kean's. Business was smooth and easy, currency was flowing in, and there was a fair business doing.

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS

was as calm as a summer sea, and but few persons were around the premises. The officials were gratified at the favorable turn in events.

A FAILURE AT EVANSTON.

EVANSTON, Sept. 29.—The banking-house of Merril Ladd & Co. has suspended, and will go into liquidation if its creditors will permit it to do so. This house is undoubtedly insolvent; its suspension cannot have been caused by the panic, as there was no run on the bank. On Saturday, as a special favor to a depositor, the bank paid $110 on a $20 check. One student deposited, a few days ago, $400 in this bank. It is doubt-

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

1776—1876.

United States Centennial International Exposition.

ROOMS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE FOR THE WEST OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, September, 1873.

LETTER 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Commissioners named in my last letter met in the City of Philadelphia on the 4th day of March, 1872, and organized by electing David Atwood, of Wisconsin, President pro tem, and John Baxter, of Vermont, Secretary pro tem.

There were present at this meeting:

Joseph R. Hawley, Commissioner of Connecticut;
William M. Boyd, Commissioner of Alabama;
Lewis Waln Smith, Alternate Commissioner of Ga.;
J. E. Dexter, Commissioner of the Dist. of Columbia;
John L. Campbell, Commissioner of Indiana;
Robert Lowry, Commissioner of Iowa;
John Lynch, Commissioner of Louisiana.
George Alex. Batchelder, Commissioner of Dakota;
Joshua Nye, Commissioner of Maine;
James Birney, Commissioner of Michigan;
John Dunbar Creigh, Commissioner of California;
Orestes Cleveland, Commissioner of New Jersey;
C. H. Marshall, Alternate Commissioner of N. Y.;
Henry Probasco, Commissioner of Ohio;
Daniel J. Morrell, Commissioner of Pennsylvania;
George H. Corliss, Commissioner of Rhode Island;
Wm. F. Prosser, Alternate Commissioner of Tenn.;
William Henry Parsons, Commissioner of Texas;
John H. Wickizer, Commissioner of Utah;
John N. Baxter, Commissioner of Vermont;
Walter W. Wood, Commissioner of Virginia;
A. J. Sweeney, Alternate Commissioner of W. Va.;
David Atwood, Commissioner of Wisconsin;
R. H. Lamborn, Alternate Commissioner, Wyoming;
Henry S. Moody, Commissioner of Nebraska;
William P. Blake, Alternate Commissioner of Conn.;
Sol. J. Spink, Alternate Commissioner of Dakota;
J. Marshall Paul, Commissioner of Colorado;
D. M. Boyd, Jr., Alternate Commissioner of Indiana.

The following letter was received from Gov. John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, '72.
John L. Shoemaker, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst.; and, in reply thereto, say that I heartily concur with you in your remarks on the approaching meeting of the United States Centennial Commissioners in Philadelphia. If sufficiently recovered from my present illness, I will be with you at the time indicated.

We should give the strongest assurances in our power to the United States Commissioners that we, as Pennsylvanians, duly and fully appreciate the vast responsibilities resting upon us, as well as the herculean duties involved, in prosecuting and perfecting the great National object which is about to be undertaken; and, while we are willing, not only to pledge and give our best energies in its prosecution, we, at the same time, earnestly request a hearty co-operation of the people of all the States and Territories of the Union, to make our First National Centennial the greatest and grandest event of the age.

Should I not be able to be present on the 4th prox., please to do me the favor to extend to the visiting Commissioners, in my name, and that of the State, a most sincere and cordial welcome to Pennsylvania.

Yours truly, JOHN W. GEARY.

After the receipt of other communications, by-laws were adopted to govern the Commissioners in the due performance of their duties.

The permanent organization was then perfected by unanimously electing the following officers:

For President—The Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Commissioner of Connecticut.

For Vice-Presidents—The Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Commissioner of New Jersey; the Hon. Henry Probasco, Commissioner of Ohio; the Hon. W. M. Byrd, Commissioner of Alabama; the Hon. John Dunbar Creigh, Commissioner of California; the Hon. Robert Lowry, Commissioner of Iowa.

For Temporary Secretary—The Hon. Lewis Waln Smith, Alternate Commissioner of Georgia.

The President, the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, after taking the Chair, announced the appointment of the following committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, Pa.;
W. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, Md.;
J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y.;
George H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I.;
Walter W. Wood, of Virginia;
John Lynch, of New Orleans, La.;
John G. Stevens, of Trenton, N. J.

COMMITTEE ON TARIFFS AND TRANSPORTATION.
O. C. French, of Jackson, Miss.;
David M. Boyd, Jr., of Indiana;
Charles H. Marshall, of New York City;
Joshua Nye, of Augusta, Me.;
Andrew J. Sweeney, of Wheeling, W. Va.;
William F. Prosser, of Nashville, Tenn.;
John H. Wickizer, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, Mass.;
Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.;
Samuel Powel, of Newport, R. I.;
James Birney, of Bay City, Mich.;
J. Marshall Paul, of Fair Play, Col.

COMMITTEE ON PLANS AND ARCHITECTURE.
Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati, O.;
William Henry Parsons, of Houston, Tex.;
John N. Baxter, of Rutland, Vt.;
E. A. Straw, of Manchester, N. H.;
David Atwood, of Madison, Wis.;
William T. Read, of Delaware;
George A. Batchelder, of Dakota.

COMMITTEE ON OPENING SERVICES.
James L. Orr, of South Carolina;
Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona;
Henry S. Moody, of Nebraska;
Samuel Powel, of Newport, R. I.
Wilson W. Griffith, of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
John L. Campbell, of Indiana;
John G. Stevens, of New Jersey;
Robert H. Lamborn, of Wyoming;
John L. Pruyn, of New York;
Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.
David Atwood, of Wisconsin;
Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey;
William M. Byrd, of Selma, Ala.;
William F. Prosser, of Nashville, Tenn.;
James E. Dexter, of Washington, D. C.

Communications regretting their unavoidable absence, and pledging their best efforts for the success of the celebration, were received from the following named Commissioners and Alternates:

The Hon. J. F. Williams, Commissioner of Minn.
The Hon. Wm. Prescott Smith, Commissioner of Md.
The Hon J. W. Davis, Alternate Commissioner of Md.
The Hon. E. A. Straw, Commissioner of N. H.
The Hon. C. B. Grant, Alternate Commis'r of Mich.
The Hon. J. S. Adams, Commissioner of Florida.
The Hon. E. D. Holton, Alternate Commis'r of Wis.
The Hon. John A. Martin, Commissioner of Kan.
The Hon. A. McDonald, Alternate Commis'r of Ark.
The Hon. J. H. Rodney, Alternate Commis'r of Del.
The Hon. R. C. McCormick, Commissioner of Ari.
The Hon. Wm. T. Read, Commissioner of Delaware.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Plans and Architecture be requested to report, at the May meeting, sketches of plans for a building or inclosure, to cover about 50 acres of floor-space, with estimates of the cost of such a structure as, in their judgment, may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That the Governors of the several States and Territories be requested, through State organizations, to assist and co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by them, in the matter of State legislation if required, and in every way that may awaken interest, and tend to promote and bring to the best results the objects of this Commission.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Commission are due, and they are hereby most heartily tendered, to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, and especially to the Centennial Committee of the Select and Common Councils, of which John L. Shoemaker, Esq., is Chairman, for the marked consideration and delicacy with which they have ministered to our wants, and anticipated more than our every wish, during the stay of the Commission in this city.

Resolved, That the polite attention of the authorities is fully equaled by the warm-hearted hospitality of the citizens of Philadelphia, who have evinced a spirit of fraternal affection towards the representatives of all the States and Territories in this Commission, worthy their ancestors who founded this great city of Brotherly Love, and worthy this sacred Hall, where our National Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity were born, a century ago.

Resolved, That the munificent hospitality and generous kindness of both the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia have been equaled by their delicate modesty in asking nothing at our hands which might remotely seem that they desired anything of a local benefit in the proposed celebration, but rather that the Centennial Celebration and Exhibition shall be eminently national, and to inure alike to the glory and benefit of the whole Republic.

This ended the first meeting. Respectfully,
H. S. LANSING, Secretary.

The Act in Reference to the Treatment of Animals in Transit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.

The following important law goes into operation on the 1st of October next:

An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That no railroad company over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest and water and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from doing so, unloading by steam or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement, the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated. The animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof; or, in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same at the expense of said owners or person in custody thereof, and said company, owners, or masters shall, in each case, have lien upon such animals for food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for detention of such animals. Any company or owner of such animals who shall knowingly and wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall be liable for and pay a penalty of not less than $100 and not more than $500; provided, however, that when animals shall be carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 2. That the penalty created by the first section of this act shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States in the Circuit or District Court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation of this act may have been committed, or the person of all United States Marshals, then their deputies and subordinates to prosecute all violations of this act which shall come under their notice or knowledge.

SEC. 3. Any person or corporation entitled to lien under the first section of this act may enforce the same by a petition filed in the District Court of the United States, holden within the district where food, care, and custody shall have been furnished, or the owner or custodian of the property resides, and said Court shall have power to issue all suitable processes for the enforcement of such lien by sale or otherwise, and to compel the payment of all costs, penalties, charges, and expenses of proceedings under this act.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Horrible Atrocities in Texas—Murder of a Gentleman and Son, and a Lady and Child.

Jacksboro, Tex. (Sept. 14), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

I read in your paper of Sept. 3 a letter from the Indian Agent at Fort Sill, speaking of the goodness and righteousness of the poor Indians at that place, saying they were all good children except a few of the young braves (young devils) who would go to Texas and take a few horses; that they would turn them over as soon as they returned to Sill, and that the Chiefs were trying to persuade them to stay at home; and he thought by kind words and kind treatment they could be kept on the reservation. It filled his heart with joy and gladness to meditate on the change that was coming round; that the murders and massacres reported were a hoax.

This morning were brought to our place the remains of Howell Walker and son, who were murdered and mutilated by the Indians yesterday morning, Sept. 13, about 12 miles from here, while watching for deer at a spring. One of the party escaped to tell the story. Mr. Walker had his hair all cut off, one ear cut off, his bowels cut out, and one rib removed. He was cut in several places with a knife, and is a horrible sight. His son had his hair all cut off, and one hand (the left one) cut off at the wrist. He was also badly cut and bruised. The party that went after his body reported a large Indian trail, supposed to be thirty-seven Indians. A detachment was sent from the fort (Fort Richardson) after them, but was about twelve hours behind them and had the night to travel in, and could not make much speed until morning, when the Indians would be so far ahead that they could not overtake them. This morning the bodies were brought in for burial. Mr. Walker was a very fine man, well liked by all—a man of means, and a good citizen. It has been but a few weeks since Mrs. Williams, at Camp Colorado, was murdered, and her daughter, 8 years old, carried off, and afterwards found hanging to a tree badly mutilated. These are facts beyond dispute, and this is the way the good children—those righteous devils from the reservation at Fort Sill, Dakota Territory—are doing, and still they are reported to be doing the master's will to the letter. There are many more cases that come to my mind, had I the time and disposition to write them; but if I were to report all such things to the people they would not come to our frontier country, and the only protection we have are the settlers. I believe the officers and soldiers on our frontier do all they can to hunt out the Indians, but do not seem to do much good. The Indians are mounted on as good stock as the soldiers, and have the same kind of arms furnished by the Government, and as long as they are allowed to leave the reservations, so long will they continue to murder and steal in our country. My opinion is (I speak for myself alone), that if a man who thought more of life and liberty than he did of the almighty dollar was sent to these reservations, and the Government would say to the Indians, "You must stay on your reservation," and punish them if they did not, we would have less trouble here. This is not the only place that is troubled, but all over the frontier it is the same.

H. C. BROWER,
Agent Jacksboro Mail Route.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

Annual Meeting of the American Woman-Suffrage Association.

The American Woman-Suffrage Association will hold its fifth annual meeting, and celebrate its fourth anniversary, in New York and Brooklyn, on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 13 and 14, beginning with addresses on Monday evening, at Cooper Institute, New York, at 7:30 p. m., holding a business session on Tuesday morning, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and continuing its sessions at Plymouth Church Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Auxiliary societies should take care to secure representation by their full quota of delegates, corresponding in number to the Congressional delegations of their respective States.

All friends of Woman-Suffrage, who concur in the methods and objects of the American Woman-Suffrage Association, are invited to organize auxiliary societies in their respective localities, State, county, or town.

The great and steady increase of the interest which is felt, in all that concerns the rights and duties of woman, makes it more than ever imperative for us to hold this general meeting in an "off year," comparatively free from political and party excitements. The direct intervention of Woman in all that concerns her own welfare and that of Humanity, justifies itself more and more in the public mind. The consideration of this important question cannot be postponed in favor of any smaller or more immediate issue.

The following speakers, among others, have been invited, and many of them will be present:

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Mary A. Livermore, the Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, Elizabeth K. Churchill, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mary F. Eastman, Hulda B. Loud, Abba G. Woolson, Bishop Simpson, Margaret W. Campbell, Ada C. Bowles, Mary Grew, Charles G. Ames, Fanny B. Ames, the Hon. John Whitehead, Mary F. Davis, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Bishop Gilbert Haven, Margaret V. Longley, the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Hannah M. T. Cutler, Myra Bradwell, Henry B. Blackwell, Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. M. N. Callanan, Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Matilda Hindman, Helen M. Jenkins, Oliver Johnson, Miriam M. Cole, Celia Burleigh, Phebe A. Hanaford, Adele Hazlitt, Mary E. Beedy.

Delegates attending the annual meeting can remain and take part in the Woman's Congress, which will hold its sessions on the following Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in New York City.

The third anniversary was held in the Metropolis of the West. This one will be held in the Metropolis of the East. Let the friends of woman spare no effort to make our meeting a success, and thereby to promote the enlightenment and enfranchisement of the human race.

By order of the Executive Committee,
THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, President.
LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

A Picture of Mississippi.

Meridian (Miss.) Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Crops of corn and cotton in the prairies are utter failures. The people are most unfortunate. They are in debt, impoverished, enslaved, and taxed as are no other agricultural population on the globe. Meridian groans beneath burdens imposed by multiplied governments heaped up on one another, but the State and county alone, to say nothing of the town and Federal taxation, exact 5 per cent. And the people pay 6 or 7 per cent of their whole wealth annually to office-holders. Penury stares them in the face, and toil is so profitless that multitudes are idle. There are two or three hundred negro men in this village who have done nothing for months. They live by depredations upon pig-styes and hen-roosts, and by burglaries. Where property is thus insecure and thus taken, it is rapidly made valueless, and a people become hopeless idlers. The jail of the village is ever overcrowded with criminals. In fact, negroes commit all sorts of petty crimes that they may be imprisoned and fed at public cost. A chain-gang is now sauntering about the streets, its members never earning their bread. The people know not what disposition to make of these countless criminals. Every negro county can furnish from one to two hundred fit subjects for the Penitentiary. But the Penitentiary is already overcrowded here, as in Tennessee, and the new question arises, as these States and counties grow poorer, and vice and crime more unblushing, what disposition can be made of thieves and vagrants? Why may not all these States enter into a partnership and transfer all sorts of culprits to builders of a great canal, connecting the Mississippi with the Atlantic?

THE BRITISH PILGRIMAGE.

English Devotees at a French Shrine.

An Enthusiastic Reception at Paray—The Chapel of the Very Happy One—A Strange Procession—Nocturnal Worship—England's Consecration to the Sacred Heart.

Paray-le-Monial (Sept. 5) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

It is only nine years yesterday since the act of beatification of Marguerite Marie Alacoque took place at Rome, and but a mouth or two more since the local clergy, headed by the Bishop of Autun, went poking about in a grave which tradition said was that of the Bienhereuse, and finding some bones there, took them out reverently, and carried them off triumphantly. Up to that period Paray-le-Monial was a quiet little unpretentious country town, that went to bed early, rose early, and eat the bread of thankfulness with the knowledge that it had earned it honestly. To-day Paray is not bigger by a house or more commodious by a single room, and yet it has become the centre of attraction for an immense floating population, which has been known in a single day to reach the figure of 20,000, or nearly six times the normal population of the town. With the increase of prosperity engendered by this constant influx of visitors, Paray is—its neighbors who have no shrine regret to say—becoming demoralized. It does no work, it stops up late at night, and it is growing enormously rich. The Bienhereuse is worth £1,000 a day to Paray, and the money is very easily earned. It must, however, be admitted that Paray has shown much aptitude for learning the trade of a show place. On Tuesday night nothing could exceed the success of the reception of the English pilgrims. We were timed to arrive in the town at 7:15, but owing to the wretched manner in which the train was conducted we were nearly four hours late, having been sixteen hours making the journey from Paris. As Paray came in sight along the line it was clear that there was something unusual to the fore. Lights twinkled in every direction, clustering together around the railway-station in what seemed a flame of pure light. This, as we discovered on drawing up, was a phenomenon that owed its existence to the fact that all Paray had turned out with candles in its hands to welcome the new arrivals. At the gate stood an array of priests, bareheaded and bowing. A few paces before the group was posed an excessively fat person in miter and gown, the skirts of the latter cared for by a dark-skinned youth with woolly hair. The fat person turned out to be the Bishop of Oran, a diocese in Africa, and the youth was a native of the place who was enjoying a first opportunity of learning how much more sensible and intelligent white people are than black. As soon as the train stopped, Monsignor Capel, the Bishop of Salford, Dr. Talbot, and other leaders of the pilgrimage, advanced and greeted the priests and the Bishop, bending low and kissing the fat hand of the latter. Several flags had been brought from England for figuring in processions and for presentation at the shrine. There was one which was dignified by the name of the English banner, and a second which bore the title of Scotland. Monsignor Capel had brought a little gem sent to represent the converts he had brought to the bosom of the Holy Church. Salford, a Manchester suburb which possesses its own Bishop, had sent its own banner, and so had Sheffield and other large towns and centres of Roman Catholicism. Ireland alone of the three kingdoms was unrepresented, not by any fault of that country, which would have gladly have sent a large contingent and a banner of corresponding magnitude, but because its overtures of co-operation had been very coldly received by the English Committee, who suggested that Ireland had better get up a pilgrimage of her own, a suggestion which will probably shortly bear fruit. The banners unfurled and placed under the care of their distinguished bearers, the procession to the shrine of the Very Happy Marguerite Marie commenced, the way being led by a body of foreign priests. As the pilgrims passed out of the railway station, each received a long lighted candle, and the effect of the procession, thus illuminated and passing through a lane of light formed by the long files of nuns and by people who, candle in hand, kept the pathway, was very striking. The solemn strains of the Magnificat were raised by the stentorian voices of the priests, and joined in by the English pilgrims, and thus singing the long procession wended its way to the shrine of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Marguerite Marie, Le Bienhereuse, or what is intended to be a counterfeit resemblance of the Very Happy One, lies stretched upon an altar in the splendid chapel which her devotees have endowed. When the bones already referred to were gathered up from the grave in which they had lain for 200 years, they were committed to the charge of a cunning artificer, who reverently connected them, as far as they would go, with gold wire. Head, feet, and hands were formed out of wax and attached to the bones, and the body was wrapped up in wadding with an outward covering of cloth and gold, and lain upon a magnificent marble altar inclosed in a rich case of bronze-dore, and studded with precious stones. The eyes of the wax figure, which are made of enamel, are half open. With its right hand it presses upon its breast a burning heart of pure gold, and in its left hand it holds a branch of silver lilies. The chapel itself is almost oppressive from the richness of its decoration. The walls are hidden behind the pictures and the banners which the faithful have deposited there. The vault is of azure, studded with stars of gold. The pavement of the church is of marble, while that of the sanctuary is set with stones in imitation of carpet patterns. Before the wax figure burn constantly, day and night, sixteen golden lamps set with precious stones. One of the lamps burns for the preservation of the faith in Belgium, another for the conversion of England, a third represents the Order of the Sacred Heart, and the rest are severally devoted to similar "intentions." After this week the number of lamps will be increased by one, which the English pilgrims have brought with them, and for the endowment of which a sum of money has been invested. As things go it takes a capital sum of £40 to endow a lamp with oil in perpetuity. The lamps are so arranged as to cast a soft color upon the sanctuary, which is constructed something after the shape of a heart, and thus those who have eyes to see may, looking toward the sanctuary, behold the sacred heart of Jesus.

The English pilgrims toiling up the narrow streets were led past the chapel of the shrine, and as each man and woman caught through the open door glimpses of the glories within, all knees were bowed down to dust, and earnest prayers were offered for the intercession of the Sacred Heart. The sight must surely have been the strangest the moon, just then shining down with refulgent splendor over Paris, had within its range that night. The English pilgrims are a singularly mixed lot, finding within their ranks representatives of all classes of society, from the Premier English Duke down to the shopman and the domestic servant. I am informed that all the principal Catholic families, where they have not been able to attend the pilgrimage in person, have delegated some member of their household to represent them. The same course has been followed in respect of many parishes, schools, and monastic institutions, and these representatives come commissioned with the prayers and vows of many thousands who daily, during the progress of the Pilgrimage, follow at home the course of prayer and devotion drawn up for the use of the pilgrims. Men and women, priests and laymen, old and young, rich and poor,—a motley throng it was that marched past the shrine as midnight drew near on Tuesday. Lighted candles and the singing of processional hymns along the highway is a form of recreation which, when observed on the part of the priests, did not strike the beholder with any special sense of the incongruity of the throng. But to see lighted candles and midnight processions undertaken by young men with pot hats on, umbrellas under their arms, more or less of portmanteau in their disengaged hands, followed by maidens with chignons, paniers, and other indispensable female comforts, was in some small measure calculated to ruffle the otherwise still bosom of the looker-on. The chapel of the shrine was too small to hold the great congregation, fully 1,000 strong. Accordingly the pilgrim band passed on to the monastery church which adjoins the chapel. Then commenced what was to my mind by far the most notable feature in the excursion. It goes without saying that the pilgrims, the majority of whom were probably unaccustomed to traveling, would be wearied past measure at the end of a journey which had practically commenced at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. Bed would appear to be the first thought of all; but if it was it was very successfully subdued. Some of the pilgrims had left what Mr. Wemmick calls their "portable property" in the carriages of the special train at the station. Others who had brought their baggage with them deposited it at the entrance to the church or within its walls, and all recommenced devotions which had been only temporarily interrupted on occasions since Monday morning. The priests had access to the altars in the order in which they had inscribed their names for the pilgrimage; and, on the twenty altars which the chapel or church between them supplied, masses were said all through the night, and far on to midday of yesterday. Those whose priests had got early to the altar heard mass communicated and went in search of their apartments, being rested and restored by the time the less fortunate pilgrims had found their turn; and so, through all the hours of the night and day, the worship, like the lamps and the candles before the altar, never died out for an instant.

Toward 11 o'clock yesterday morning, all the private masses having been said, a general low mass was served, after which the Bishop of Salford preached a sermon. This over, began the formation of what was intended to be the chief general act of pilgrimage, to-wit, the procession to the shrine, in order to consecrate England to the Sacred Heart. The way was marshaled by the Swiss, who makes a fair living at the church doors, followed by three little acolytes bearing a banneret. Next came the monkish figure of Dr. Talbot, brother of Lady Lothian, stalking along under the weight of the banner of the Sacred Heart, which had floated from the mainmast of the Dieppe steamer as the pilgrims set sail from Newhaven. Next followed Admiral Jerningham with the Union Jack, which, if it had not gained a pretty considerable amount of experience in the course of the thousand years during which it has braved the battle and the breeze, and so got case-hardened, might have been expected to wrinkle up in astonishment at finding itself in such strange company. Behind came the little Duke of Norfolk, struggling gallantly under the weight of the silken folds of the banner which England was supposed to be dedicating to the Sacred Heart. Behind His Grace, with watchful hands kept over the straying cords of the banner, walked Lord Dover and Lord Wardour of Arundel, the former in the latest pilgrim suit, which, it appears, should be composed of a light gray cloth billy-coat, hat, and Blucher boots. The ladies followed, walking four abreast, singing the Hymn of the Sacred Heart, which Lady Georgina Fullerton had written for the occasion. Among these pilgrims and parasols were the ladies Ann and Mary Howard, bearing the exquisite little banner which Monsignor Capel had brought from London as the representative of his converts, which as you may have heard, are not few in number. Lord Walter Kerr, carrying the banner of Scotland, divided the men from the women, and then there were, as the playbills have it, "more banners," and a long array of male pilgrims.

From our own sea-girt isle we come,
The Isle of Saints in days of yore;
Faith's pilgrim sons, we cross the main,
The Heart of Jesus to adore.
* * * * *
Yet once more speak the words which turn
Darkness to light. Oh, let light shine
On the dear country, these dear homes,
Which once, Oh dearest Lord, were thine.

Let heart and voice join in the prayer
That swells the breeze for Peter's dome;
Oh, by Thy heart, Thy Sacred Heart,
Jesus save England, France, and Rome.

As the last word of the English hymn died away the advance guard of a large contingent of Belgian pilgrims came in sight, singing the "Te Deum Laudamus." The English marched in solid phalanx four abreast. The Belgians, more effectively, perhaps, arranged their procession in single file, one marching on either side of the road, leaving the middle for the passage of the banner-bearers. After the Belgians came the French, in all a procession counting some three thousand persons. The first destination of the pilgrims was the garden adjoining the monastery, in which, according to the story of the Very Happy Marguerite, Jesus Christ appeared to her. "One day," she writes in her Life, "our Lord presented himself to me all covered with wounds, and his heart torn with sorrow. I threw myself at his feet in great fear. He said to me, 'My people persecute me, and if they do not mend their ways I will punish them severely.'" Marguerite Marie was at the time of this visitation sitting under a nut tree in the middle of the garden. The tree, now become a small grove, exists to this day in incontrovertible proof of the truth of the whole story, and under its shadow have been erected a couple of colored plaster of paris models, one intended to represent Christ in the act of showing his wounds, and the other to depict Marguerite Marie prostrate on the ground "in great fear." For two hours yesterday the pilgrims, marshaled in continuous line, marched round the garden, passing by the nut tree and paying adoration to the two images. If in all past pilgrimages the course of procedure followed yesterday has been adopted, not the least miraculous item in the garden is the prolonged existence of the nut tree itself. Yesterday one pilgrim in the front rank of the procession, carried away by the excitement of the moment, seized hold of a branch of the sacred tree, tore a handful of leaves, kissed them passionately, and placed them in his bosom. The example was instantly followed by the succeeding pilgrims, and thenceforward as score after score passed through, kissing the ground which Marguerite Marie had trodden with the Savior, score after score of the leaves of the nut tree disappeared, and sometimes in the haste of the moment a whole branch was pulled down and fought for as if it were manna fallen among a people starving in a wilderness. From the garden the English pilgrims proceeded to the shrine, where, standing on the steps of the chapel, surrounded by a dense mass of pilgrims, the Bishop of Salford solemnly consecrated England to the service of the Sacred Heart.

At vespers Monsignor Capel preached a sermon, the tone of which betrayed the exultation with which English Roman Catholics view their present position in the country, and especially the success of the pilgrimage. "Many Kings, and Princes, and prophets have desired to see the things that you have seen, and have not seen them, and to hear things that you have heard, and have not heard them." This was the text. What the things thus vainly desired were you can guess, and the Monsignor boldly deduced from the fact of the pilgrimage the probability that at no distant date "England, our dear country, the ancient home of our patron and our faith, will once again be the Eternal God's." The sermon closed the programme of public devotions. But not yet did the insatiably-pious pilgrims go to their much-needed rest. The everlasting lights were still burning before the Shrine of Le Bienhereuse, and one more must they kneel there and breathe the sanctified air that filled the sanctuary and floated around the thrice-blessed relics. The last words of the service in the church had scarcely died away before the Chapel of the Shrine was filled, with a closely-packed line wending its way up one side of the aisle, and an equally closely-packed line slowly descending by the other side. Arrived by the shrine, the pilgrims, men and women, old and young, knelt down and passionately kissed the shrine at any point that was nearest to them; but happy were they who got near the head, and, while kissing the glass, would see on the other side the golden crown of Le Bienhereuse. Chaplets, crosses, money, letters, photographs, rings, and chains were pressed against the glass case, the while the owner muttered a prayer or pattered an Ave. All around the shrine and upon the steps of the sanctuary were kneeling figures, only the moving of the lips in prayer telling that they lived. All night the chapel was open and the candles burned, and all night Marguerite Marie had her devotees, who kissed her shrine, and, with a passionate longing that seemed to find no adequate relief, clasped the corners of the casket in which the bones and the wax-work lay. The Pilgrim train was ready for the return journey at 4 o'clock this morning, and it was from the chapel that the bulk of the passengers hastily came, elate with the consciousness that they had done something to appease the anguish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and had gained fresh spiritual vigor by bathing in the fullness of its love.

A Japanese Funeral.

Japan Correspondence Boston Globe.

There is nothing that better defines the character of any race than their religious ideas and customs. There are two religions, so to term them, prevailing in Japan, and of very widely differing doctrines and customs. The national religion is called the Shintoo, but Buddhism is even more the prevailing belief. The Shintoos, for example, of whom the Mikado was the spiritual head,—a sort of Pope,—bury their dead in large jars, and in a sitting posture. The Buddhists burn their dead. The first worship no images or idols; but the last have huge images, which they devoutly reverence. In one respect, however, there is a curious resemblance, for the Shintoos, if they omit idols, make up for this, in part, by enormous foxes of stone placed at the entrance to their temples, this animal having some sacred character in their worship. A Buddhist funeral and burial is solemn, impressive, and full of tenderness, in spite of its superstitious features. White here takes the place of our black, as a mourning symbol. In the centre of a Buddhist cemetery there is a column or pedestal, and, when a burial is to occur, this supports vessels of burning incense, and a profusion of flowers in elegantly fashioned caskets. Incense is also burned around the sides of the cemetery.

The funeral cortege is preceded by men carrying white flags, and others carrying bouquets of flowers, fruits, cakes, and delicate confections. The men are all dressed in white. Next comes the priest, and a great chair behind him, heavily carved. Over him an attendant holds a large canopy like an umbrella. Then follows a procession of men in white, from ten to thirty in number, each having hold of a white cloth reaching to the bier. After this are the pall-bearers, the corpse, and the mourners. When the pall-bearers have placed the bier near the pedestal mentioned above, the priest seats himself in the carved chair, and performs the burial service, the sentences being divided by the tinkle of a small bell, struck at proper intervals by an attendant lad. Finally the priest puts incense into the burning censor, throws a bundle of rice straw upon the bier, and his part of the service is at an end. Those who attend the funeral go through with similar ceremonies, ending by sprinkling water upon the bier, and then the priest retires. The men bearing the flowers, fruits, etc., and the mourners now follow the body to the burning-lot, which is a square inclosure fenced with stone. The body is in a sort of barrel, and, after filling it with combustibles, each mourner applies a lighted torch, and the consuming process is thus begun. The further burning is watched by one woman only. The next day the teeth and bones of the deceased are buried. The graves are constantly supplied with water and rice, and adorned with blooming flowers,—evidently from the belief that worldly appetites and tastes are still felt by those who have died in the flesh. Save the difference in the religious ceremonies, a Buddhist funeral is certainly as solemn, affecting, and impressive as any Christian service in other lands.

Wilkie Collins.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 27.

Wilkie Collins, the celebrated English novelist, is stopping at the Westminster Hotel, in Irving place, preparatory to starting on his reading tour throughout the United States and the British provinces. It is the intention of Mr. Collins to give 100 readings in this country previous to his return home, which will take place in March, 1874. The first reading will take place in Albany, on the night of the 7th of October, and subsequently he will read in the larger cities and great towns of Western and Central New York, Pennsylvania and others of the Middle and Western States, "going West" as far as St. Louis. From thence Mr. Collins will progress to New England, visiting Boston, Providence, and other places, and will return to New York Oct. 30. In New York he will give a series of six readings, probably in Steinway Hall; but that arrangement has not been made as yet, nor has the date for his readings in this city been fixed. It is also believed that Mr. Collins will visit the Pacific Slope and the Yosemite Valley previous to his return. This evening the Lotus Club will tender Mr. Collins a formal reception at their rooms, and an address of welcome will be made to their guest by the President of the Club, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. Afterward the Arcadian Club will tender Mr. Collins a reception. The first readings to be given by Wilkie Collins will consist of a dramatic novelette entitled "The Dream Woman: a Mystery," in two parts, with an intermission of ten minutes. This reading will last an hour and a half, and as Mr. Collins is reported to be a reader of extraordinary dramatic power and fervor, the success of the entertainment is said to be certain. The management of the readings will be similar to that under which the late Mr. Dickens' tour was conducted while in this country, the reader not being "sold out" to lecturing committees or lyceums. The American Literary Bureau will manage the entertainments, as they did in the case of Mr. Froude and others. It is said that Mr. Collins feels aggrieved on account of his treatment by certain American publishers, the Harper's being the only authorized publishers (who allow him a royalty) of his works in this country. The novelist wrote a dramatized version of the "New Magdalen" for Miss Carlotta Leclercq, two weeks in advance of his completion of the story, to anticipate the plot, yet when the play reached America, and was delivered to Miss Leclercq at Boston, some six or eight dramatic versions of the "New Magdalen" had been produced by the wandering scribes of Columbia. A New York manager offered, it is stated, to take the whole house for the six nights during which Mr. Collins is to give readings in this city at $1.50 for all the seats. In personal appearance Mr. Collins very much resembles the late Edwin M. Stanton, so much so that the likeness is absolutely striking. He has the same large frame, spectacles, square shoulders, big, firm head and vigorous look and manner of walking. Wilkie Collins was born in 1824, and is, consequently, in his 49th year. His father was a Royal Academician, and many of his books betray the hereditary artistic tendencies of the writer. As a constructor of literary plot he has no living equal in the English language and in England, the United States, Australia, and the Canadas. His myriad readers will only need mention of his more prominent novels to bring to their mind passages that are not easily eradicated. Among the most celebrated novels written by Mr. Collins are "Antonina" (which was a dead failure at first), "The Dead Secret," "No Name," "The Woman in White," "The Moonstone," "Basil," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," "After Dark," and last of all the "New Magdalen," which is now being performed in this city at one theatre, and which will have a series of representations under the name of the "Geneva Cross."

Vindication of Mr. Sheppard Homans from the Charges Made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The undersigned, at the joint request of Messrs. Frederick S. Winston and Sheppard Homans, have, as arbitrators, considered the questions referred to them raised by the letter, dated Aug. 21, 1873, from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in regard to the relations of Mr. Homans with that Company while he was its Actuary, and they do find and determine as follows:

First—That the audit by Mr. Homans of the accounts of the Company subsequent to the quarterly account ending Nov. 1, 1869, being the *five* subsequent audits referred to in said letter, were so made after the change of policy by the executive officers in regard to the non-payment of post-mortem dividends.

Second—That the letter written by Mr. Homans in regard to the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company was an act of courtesy in reply to a request for information, and that said letter was private and confidential.

Third—That the "similar letter" referred to, written by Mr. Homans to the Hon. William Barnes, was not directed to the case of any named life company, but was simply an opinion on an actuarial question.

Fourth—We ascribe no blame to Mr. Homans in the matter of performing services to other companies.

The foregoing cover the charges in the letter of Mr. Stuart, and are found by us as above.

E. H. OWEN,
WILLIAM A. SEAVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1873.

Killed His Mother.

Antone Hunkleuer, a "rough," of San Francisco, has got himself in a tight place for killing his mother, a Mrs. Catherine Erni. The case, as reported in the paper, presents a horrible state into which the lowest class of society in San Francisco has fallen. The son was constitutionally thirsty, and the mother gave him money wherewith to quench his thirst, well knowing that she would be beaten and otherwise abused as a consequence. It seemed to be her fate to die just that way—killed by inches; and so she crawled toward the grave. The woman became afraid to stay in her house—to meet the boy when he came home. He got tired of her timidity and weeping, and one night saluted her with, "Come in, you old prostitute; I'll put an end to you to-night." And he did, according to the opinion of the Coroner's jury, which was called to inspect his work. The neighbors heard the language he used, saw the old woman dragged into the hovel, were startled with sounds like the breaking of crockery, and then all was still.

A Defective Arithmetician.

A man from Illinois came over to Fort Madison the other day with sweet potatoes to sell. His early education had been somewhat defective in arithmetic, for he offered to sell his entire wagon load at 60 cents per half bushel, or $2 per bushel. Baskets and sacks were begged or borrowed, and every one was buying potatoes at 60 cents per half bushel. The man did not see it until the last half bushel was sold. He wanted $2 a bushel for the load. One man offered him $1.90 per bushel. He persisted in selling at 60 cents per half bushel, thinking doubtless that there were four half bushels in a bushel. Another said he would take three half bushels. A third took two half bushels. Before the man commenced the retail business, a grocer bought two bushels for his own use at $2 a bushel. He offered $1.90 a bushel for the whole load, in order to sell again; but was refused. When the man saw his blunder, he held up both hands and exclaimed, "Oh! thunder!"

A Remedy for Wounds.

Take a pan or shovel, with burning coals, and sprinkle upon them brown sugar, and hold the wounded part over the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my own case, a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and promises speedy recovery.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

PANICS.

From the Nation (New York).

It is impossible to see, much less experience, a financial panic without an almost appalling consciousness that a new and terrible form of danger and distress has been added in comparatively recent times to the list of those by which human life is menaced or perplexed. Any one who stood on Wall street, or in the gallery of the Stock Exchange last Thursday, and Friday, and Saturday, and saw the mad terror, we might almost say the brute terror (like that by which a horse is devoured who has a pair of broken shafts hanging to his heels, or a dog flying from a tin saucepan attached to his tail) with which great crowds of men rushed to and fro, trying to get rid of their property, almost begging people to take it from them at any price, could hardly avoid feeling that a new plague had been sent among men, that there was an impalpable, invisible force in the air, robbing them of their wits, of which philosophy had not as yet dreamt. No dog was ever so much alarmed by the clatter of the saucepan as hundreds seemed to be by the possession of really valuable and dividend-paying securities; and no horse was ever more reckless in extricating himself from the debris of a broken carriage than these swarms of acute and shrewd traders in divesting themselves of their possessions. Hundreds must really, to judge by their conduct, have been so confused by terror and anxiety as to be unable to decide whether they desired to have or not have, to be poor or rich. If a Roman or a man of the Middle Ages had been suddenly brought into view of the scene, he would have concluded without hesitation that a ruthless invader was coming down the island; that his advanced guard was momentarily expected; and that anybody found by his forces in possession of Western Union, or Harlem, or Lake Shore, or any other paying stock or bond, would be subjected to cruel tortures, if not put to death. For neither the Roman nor the Medieval could understand a rich man's being terrified by anything but armed violence. Seneca enumerates, as the three great sources of anxiety in life, the fear of want, of disease, and of oppression by the powerful, and he pronounces the last the greatest. If he had seen Wall street brokers and bankers last week trying to get rid of stocks and bonds, he could not, of course, have supposed that they were poor, or feared poverty; he would have judged from their physical activity that they were in perfect health, so that he would have been driven to the conclusion that some barbarian host, commanded by Sitting Bull or Red Cloud, was entering the city, and was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the owners of personal property. If you had tried to explain to him that there was no conqueror at the gates, that the fear of violence was almost unknown in our lives, that each man in that struggling crowd enjoyed an amount of security against force in all its forms which no Roman Senator could ever count upon, and that the terror he witnessed was caused by precisely the same agency as the flight of an army before it has been beaten, or, in other words, by "panic," he would have gazed at you in incredulous amazement. He would have said that panic in an army was caused by the sudden dissolution of the bonds of discipline, by each soldier's losing his confidence that his comrades and his officers would stand their ground; but these traders, he would have added, are not subject to discipline; they do not belong to an organization of any kind; each buys and sells himself; he has his property there in that tin box, and if nobody is going to rob him, what is frightening him? Why is he pale and trembling? Why does he run and shout and weep, and ask people to give him a trifle, only a trifle, for all he possesses, and let him go?

If you were then to set about explaining to Seneca that the way the god Pan worked confusion in our day in the commercial world was by destroying "credit," you would find yourself brought suddenly face to face with one of the most striking differences between ancient and modern, or, even as we have said, medieval society. The most prominent and necessary accompaniment or incident of property in the ancient world was possession. What a man owned, he held. His wealth was in his farm, or his house, or his granary, or his ships. He could hardly separate the idea of property from that of possession, and the state of society strengthened the association. The frugal man hoarded, and when he was terrified he buried his money, a practice to which we owe the preservation of the greater portion of the old coins now in our collections. The influence of this sense of insecurity, of the constant fear of invasion or violence, lasted long enough in all continental countries, Mr. Bagehot has recently pointed out, to prevent the establishment of banks of issue until very lately. The prospect of war was so constantly in men's minds that no bank could make arrangements for the run which would surely follow the outbreak of hostilities, and, in view of this contingency, nobody would be willing to hold paper promises to pay in lieu of gold and silver. It is therefore in England and America, the two countries possessing not only most commercial enterprise, but most security against invasion, that the paper money has come into earliest and widest use. To the paper of the banks have been added the checks and bills of exchange of private individuals, until money proper plays a greatly diminishing part in the operations of commerce. Goods are exchanged and debts paid by a system of balancing claims against claims, which really has almost ceased to rest on money at all. So that a man may be a very rich man in our day, and have really nothing to show for his wealth whatever. You go to his house, and you find nothing but a lot of shabby furniture. The only thing which Seneca would have called wealth is perhaps his wife's jewels, which would not bring a few thousand dollars. You think his money must be in the bank, but you go there with him and find all that he has there is a page on the ledger bearing his name, with a few figures on it. The bank bills which you see lying about, and which look a little like money, are not only not money in the sense Seneca understood the term, but they do not represent over a third of what the bank owes to various people. You go to some safe-deposit vaults, thinking that it is perhaps there he keeps his valuables, but all you find is a mass of papers, signed by Thomas Smith or John Jones, declaring that he is entitled to so many shares of some far-off bank, or that some railroad will pay him a certain sum some thirty years hence. In fact, looked at with Roman eyes, our millionaire seems to be possessed of little or nothing, and likely to be puzzled about his daily bread.

Now, this wonderful change in the character and incidents of property may be said to be the work of the last century, and it may be said to consist in the substitution of an agency wholly moral for an agency wholly material in the work of exchange and distribution. For the giving and receiving of gold and silver, we have substituted neither more nor less than faith in the honesty, and industry, and capacity of our fellow-men. There is hardly one of us who does not literally live by faith. We lay up fortunes, marry, eat, drink, travel, and bequeath, almost without ever handling a cent; and the best reason which ninety-nine out of every hundred of us can give for feeling secure against want, or having the means of enjoyment or of charity, is not the possession of anything of real value, but his confidence that certain thousands of his fellow-creatures, whom he has never seen, and never expects to see, scattered, it may be, over the civilized world, will keep their promises, and do their daily work with fidelity and efficiency. This faith is every year being made to carry a greater and greater load. The transactions which rest on it increase every year in magnitude and complexion. It has to extend itself every year over a large portion of the earth's surface, and to include a greater variety of race, and creed, and custom. London, and Paris, and Berlin, and Vienna, now tremble when New York is alarmed. We have, in short, to believe every year in a greater and greater number of people, and to depend for our daily bread on the successful working of vast combinations, in which human character is after all the main element.

The consequence is that, when for any reason a shade of doubt comes over men's minds that the combination is not working, that the machine is at some point going to give way, that somebody is not playing his part fairly, the solid ground seems to shake under their feet, and we have some of the phenomena resulting from an earthquake, and among others blind terror. But to any one who understands what this new social force, Credit, is, and the part it plays in human affairs, the wonder is, not that it gives way so seldom, but that it stands so firm; that these hundreds of millions of laborers, artisans, shopkeepers, merchants, bankers, and manufacturers hold so firmly from day to day the countless engagements into which they enter, and that each recurring year the result of the prodigious effort which is now put forth in the civilized world in the work of production, should be distributed with so much accuracy and honesty, and, on the whole with so much wise adjustment to the value of each man's contributions to civilization.

There is one fact, however, which throws around credit, as around so many others of the influences by which our lives are shaped, a frightful mystery. Its very strength helps to work ruin. The more we believe in our fellow-toilers, and the more they do to warrant our belief, the more we encourage them to work, the more we excite their hopefulness; and out of this hopefulness come "panics" and "crashes." Prosperity breeds credit, and credit stimulates enterprise, and enterprise embarks in labor which, about ten years in England, and every twenty years in this country, it is found that the world is not ready to pay for. Panics have occurred in England in 1797, 1807, 1817, 1825, 1837, 1847, 1857, and there was near being a very severe one in 1866. In this country we have had them in 1815, 1836, and 1857, and by panics we do not mean such local whirlwinds as have desolated Wall street, but widespread commercial crises affecting all branches of business. This periodicity is ascribed, and with much plausibility, to the fact that inasmuch as panics are the result of certain mental conditions, they recur as soon as the experience of the previous one has lost its influence, or, in other words, as often as a new generation comes into the management of affairs, which is about every ten years in the commercial world, both in England and here. The fact that this country seems to be only half as liable to them as England, is perhaps due to the fact that the extent of our resources and the greater ratio of increase of population make it much harder to overdo in the work of production here than in England, and to this must be added the greater strength of nerves produced by greater hopefulness. In spite of the enormous abundance of British capital and the rashness of the owners in making investments, there hangs over the London money market a timidity and doubtfulness about the future which is unknown on this side of the water, and which very slight accidents develop into distrust and terror. If this theory be correct, our next great panic will be due about the year 1877, immediately after the Centennial Exposition. Let us hope, however, that the present slight attack may inspire enough prudence and good sense to ward it off.

The Greatest Crop of the World.

From the Memphis Appeal.

A question widely discussed involves the relative value of the wheat, cotton, tea, and hay crops of the world. Which of these products employ the greatest amount of the world's capital? It is said that hay leads the rest, and the items that enter into the account as stated are somewhat startling, and will make a Granger's hair stand on end. Cotton and tea are local crops, while hay is produced everywhere the world over, and thus the hay crop greatly outweighs either of the other two. The aggregate reported value of all farm products for 1870 was $2,447,538,658; but as this includes additions to stocks "betterments," &c., it is probably too high. Now the hay crop for that year—that is the grass dried and cured for use or sold—is reported at over 27,000,000 tons. This, at half the selling price in the large cities, would amount to $405,000,000, and is far greater than the aggregate home-value of the cotton crop or any other crop. But the cured "hay" is but a portion of the grass crop. The other portion is used on the ground, and it requires considerable calculation to get at the value so used, even in the roughest way. In the first place live stock, including horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., to the value of $1,525,000,000, were fed from it that year. Averaging the lives of these at 5 years, we have one-fifth of that sum as representing the grass fed to them in 1870, viz.: $305,000,000; next we find the value of the animals slaughtered for food in that year to be $309,000,000, and as this is an annual product, the whole of it will for the present be credited to the grass crop; next we find that the butter crop of 1870 was 514,000,000 pounds, which, at the low average of 25 cents, amounts to $128,000,000, and this goes to the credit of grass; next we have 235,000,000 gallons of milk, which, averaged at the low estimate of 10 cents per gallon, adds $23,500,000 more to the credit of the grass crop; then we have 100,000,000 pounds of wool at 25 cents a pound, adding $25,000,000 more; and, finally, 53,000,000 pounds of cheese at 10 cents, adding over $5,000,000 to the total of these credits to the grass crop of 1870, which aggregates $887,000,000. Now, let us add the value of the "hay" crop as given above—viz.: $405,000,000—and we have a grand total for "hay" and the products of grass consumed on the ground amounting to $1,292,000,000! This is, of course, subject to the deduction, as the meat, butter, milk, cheese, and wool-producing animals consume other food besides grass and hay. To make ample allowance for this, we deduct the entire value of the corn and oat-crops of 1870, estimated at $270,000,000, and this leaves a remainder of $1,082,000,000 to be credited to the hay and grass-crop of that year, when the reported aggregate of all farm products was $2,447,538,658. If our estimates make even the roughest approach to accuracy, the value of that crop was two-fifths of the aggregate value of all farm products, and hence we may infer that two-fifths of the capital then invested in agricultural pursuits was devoted to the grass-crop, and this in the United States equals (in round numbers) $4,575,000,000. From these figures the deduction is palpable that King Cotton is uncrowned and dethroned, and we may be forced to admit that all "flesh" and all else is hay, if not "grass."

Wholesale Lynching in Louisiana.

From the New Iberia Sugar-Bowl.

The troubles which we last week anticipated would occur between the citizens of Vermilion Parish and the horde of cattle-thieves that infest that region have at last broken out with terrible violence. The Committee, urged to desperation by the cool audacity of the robbers, have given vent to their long pent-up feelings of indignation, and commenced the work of retributive justice. Up to this writing some twelve of the gang have been swung up. Our streets are full of vague and exaggerated rumors concerning the operations of the Vigilance Committee, the number executed, &c., and it is next to impossible to obtain a correct detailed account of the extent of the troubles. From the best sources at hand we elicit the following information: A delegation of citizens from Abbeville had called upon Gov. Kellogg with a view of laying the facts of the case before him and ascertaining their course of action in the matter. The Governor told them, it is said, to go on and do whatever the exigencies of the case seemed to require. Armed with this permission, they proceeded at once to seize and hang three or four of the worst characters, among them two sons of ex-Sheriff Lege. A prisoner was taken out of jail and shared the same fate; a butcher was seized and executed. Persons who came from Abbeville last Monday testify to having seen three or four bodies swinging from trees in the neighborhood. The most intense excitement prevails, and the members of the Committee were scouring the country in search of "spotted" individuals, and hanging them as fast as caught. Two of the leading thieves are known to have passed New Iberia on Sunday, the day after the hanging commenced, on their way to the bay. One of them is said to have thrown his saddle into the bay, and turned his horse loose upon arriving there, preparatory to making his way to the city. He was, however, telegraphed for and arrested. On Tuesday evening a man named Pagnol was hanged. The up-boat was boarded this (Thursday) morning at Jeanerette by a party of fifteen or twenty men, armed with shot-guns, and a prisoner on board, supposed to be the one arrested at Brashear, forcibly abducted. Parties who afterward met this same crowd declare the prisoner was not then in their possession. This morning he is said to be on a tree near Dr. Dungan's plantation. The foregoing are the only details we have been able to gather in regard to this fearful affair which may be considered at all reliable. It is not known here how many thieves have been executed up to this time. The most reasonable reports put the number down at twelve.

The Career of H. D. Cooke.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.

H. D. Cooke, the resident wire-puller of the combination at Washington,—a bankrupt California speculator of twenty years ago, and afterward an able but unscrupulous Republican newspaper writer under the wing of Mr. Chase in Ohio until called by him to the Federal Capital,—is at once the architect of the fortune and the architect of the ruin of Jay Cooke & Co. It was, beyond a doubt, his proposition, notorious in intelligent circles, that $2,000,000 should be furnished for the canvass if the Democratic National Convention of 1868 would nominate Chase for the Presidency, thus making doubly sure the Executive favor which the house of Jay Cooke & Co. was conspiring for. It was his scheme, every circumstance showed, to make the rebel debt a consideration of settlement with the South by Federal assumption—a scheme that was only baffled and put at rest by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868.

In 1867, the following innocent little advertisement appeared in the Washington and other Southern papers:

CONFEDERATE BONDS WANTED—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, Aug. 2, 1867.—We have an order for a moderate amount of the eight per cent bonds of the C. S. A., and until filled will buy all that are offered at the best rates.

W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

In the columns of the same Washington paper containing the above, could be seen this also:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.—H. D. COOKE (OF JAY COOKE & CO.), President. W. S. Huntington, Cashier. Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, 15th-st., opposite the Treasury Department.

Here, in 1867, was the "Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States," the banking concern of the Cookes, openly advertising for, and buying up, at the best rates, all the 8 per cent Confederate bonds in existence!

—According to a New York letter, Donaldson, the balloonist, is a versatile man. He used to have a wire in his apartments on Bleecker street, and during his leisure moments he taught his wife to walk upon it, and to get up in the world without the use of gas.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Vetoes the Tax-Commissioner Ordinance.

Sweenie Appointed First Assistant Fire-Marshal.

The Gay Plan for Court-House and City Hall Adopted.

No Saloon-Closing on Next Election Day.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, the Acting-Mayor in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Pickering, Tracy, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Acting-Mayor returned, without his approval, the ordinance providing for a Tax-Commissioner, on the ground that the Council has attempted to provide for the election of a Commissioner, while by the Mayor's act, the power to appoint all city officers not elected by the people is vested in the Mayor, and the act authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner does not repeal the Mayor's act, and is not repugnant to it. The Corporation Counsel had thought possibly, even if the ordinance were passed as it stood, the Mayor could appoint, but such a course would be undesirable, since it would lead to a conflict between the Mayor and Council.

Ald. McGrath moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed, and it was agreed to.

Ald. McGrath then moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Dixon insisted the question to be taken was, Should the ordinance be passed over the Acting-Mayor's objections?

The ordinance failed to pass over the veto—yeas, 4; nays, 23.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for compensation for buildings torn down and damaged by the order of the Fire-Marshal at the fire of Sept. 17; for pay for sixty policemen for special service after the fire of 1871; and for watering on Wood street from North to Waubansia avenue.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report an ordinance for a sidewalk on Ashland avenue, from Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track to Mulligan street; to build a sidewalk on Armour street, near Kinzie; to request the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company to lay gas-mains in Reese street, from Larrabee to Halsted; Sigel, from Sedgwick to Hurlbut; Schiller, from Franklin to Sedgwick; Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth; Harrison, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth; and Purple, from Nineteenth to Archer avenue; to request the West Side Gas Company to lay mains on Second and Cornelia streets, from Milwaukee to Ashland avenues; Noble, from Fourth to Milwaukee avenue; and that the Board report ordinances for gas-lamps thereon; to cause a fire-plug to be placed at the corner of Bonfield and Lyman streets; to report an ordinance for laying a sidewalk on both sides of Jefferson street, from Van Buren to Harrison; and to request the Fort Wayne Road to build a sidewalk eight feet wide on the west side of Stewart avenue at the approach to the Twelfth street viaduct.

PAY OF DETECTIVES.

Ald. Richardson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Police.

WHEREAS, At the time the last annual appropriation was made, this Council was urgently importuned to appropriate the sum of $8,000 for a secret service fund; and

WHEREAS, At the time this Council was so importuned, it was represented that a portion of said sum should be appropriated to increase the pay of certain well known detectives at the police headquarters; and

WHEREAS, Many votes were secured for said appropriation upon the express representation or understanding that a portion should be appropriated as aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, Such appropriation has not been made; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Police be directed to pay, or cause to be paid, out of the said sum of $8,000, the following, to-wit: Samuel Ellis, Chief of the Detective Department, in addition to his present pay of $3,500 per annum, the sum of $45 per month, and to each of the other detectives now detailed at said headquarters the sum of $25 per month in addition to their present pay of $1,200 per annum, such payment to date from the passage of said appropriation, and be continued to each of said detectives for one year, or so long as said detectives shall retain their present positions.

HAY-SCALES.

The Committee on Markets reported a resolution, which was laid over, providing for the appointment of four additional hay-weighers, as follows: James Rowan, Market Square, near Archer avenue; August Sievers, No. 984 Lake street; James Armstrong, No. 21 North avenue; and John Schack, No. 884 Milwaukee avenue.

ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported, recommending the confirmation of D. J. Sweenie as Assistant Fire Marshal, and he was confirmed—yeas, 33; nays, none.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE LOT.

A resolution, submitted by the Corporation Counsel, directing the Mayor and Comptroller to execute a deed to the General Government of the Bridewell lot in exchange for the Post-Office site, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THROWING ROCKS.

The Board of Public Works submitted a communication from the officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, complaining that, by blasting rock at the quarry near the corner of Hubbard and Seymour streets, the property of the Company, and lives of its employes, are endangered, and asking a remedy. The Board also suggested that action be taken, there being no ordinance applying to the matter. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LAKE FRONT.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Board reported that tracks had been laid down on the lake front, shortly after the fire, to accommodate temporarily the large shipments of building material received. Before permission to lay down the tracks was given, the Michigan Central entered into a written agreement to remove them on a day's notice. That notice had been given, and it was expected the road would at once comply.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for paving Wabash avenue from Water to Twelfth streets; for curbing the north side of Washington place from Clark to Dearborn; for curbing the south side of Lafayette place from Clark to Dearborn, and to establish the grade of Lake avenue from Douglas to Oakland avenues, which were passed.

C., B. & V. ROAD.

The engrossed ordinance giving the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road power to lay down a track from Western avenue along Broes avenue, and to the south line of the canal, was postponed for two weeks.

LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.

The engrossed ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor on election day and ordering the closing of saloons, was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton moved to place it on file.

The motion to file was agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 16, as follows:

Yeas—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Kehoe, McGrath, Sweet, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brand, and Corcoran—19.

Nays—Richardson, Dixon, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Clowry, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, and Woodman—16.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The special order, which was the consideration of the Court-House plans, was taken up.

Ald. McGrath moved to postpone the matter to the second Monday in October, on account of the crisis, etc.

Ald. McGennies moved as an amendment to postpone till Monday.

Ald. Sidwell was in favor of waiting a week, especially since Ald. Stone was sick.

Ald. Richardson, Coey, and others, wanted a vote at once.

Ald. McGennies withdrew his motion.

Ald. McGrath's motion was lost—yeas, 6—Mcloy, Clowry, McGrath, Stout, Brand, and Corcoran; nays, 20.

Ald. Stout moved to select a plan out of the 6 but it was tabled.

A ballot was taken, resulting, Tilley, 18; Gay, 11; Matz, 8—as follows:

Tilley—Bowen, Dixon, McGennies, Coey, Sidwell, Pickering, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, and Corcoran—18.

Gay—Richardson, Tracey, Cullerton, McClowry, O'Brien, Sweet, Quirk, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, and Woodman—11.

Matz—Schmitz, McAvoy, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, and Brandt—8.

A second ballot was then had, resulting, Tilley, 17; Gay, 14; Matz, 6; as follows:

Tilley—Bowen, Dixon, McGennies, Coey, Sidwell, Pickering, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, and Corcoran—17.

Gay—Richardson, McAvoy, Tracey, Cullerton, McClowry, O'Brien, Sweet, Miner, Quirk, Stout, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, and Woodman—14.

Matz—Schmitz, McGrath, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, and Brandt—6.

The third ballot resulted, Gay, 21; Tilley, 16; as follows:

Gay—Richardson, McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, O'Brien, Sweet, Miner, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, and Woodman—21.

Tilley—Bowen, Dixon, McGennies, Coey, Sidwell, Pickering, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, and Corcoran—16.

Ald. McGrath, when his name was called, said the report of the Joint Committee was a wise one, and was conscientious. They believed Matz's plan was the best. Next to that they favored Gay. Several members of the Committee had changed their minds, but he did not understand their motives in so doing. He found Matz had no chance at all. Hence he should vote for Gay's, their next choice.

Ald. Richardson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds:

Resolved, That the plan known as "*Aut Cæsar aut Nihil*," or No. 17, in the collection submitted for Court-House and City Hall, be and is hereby selected and adopted as the plan after which to build such Court-House and City Hall, the Board of County Commissioners concurring, subject, however, to all such changes and modifications as may be hereafter determined upon by said Board of County Commissioners and this Common Council.

Ald. Richardson and McAvoy insisted nothing had yet been done but to express a preference. They must adopt some decisive action.

Ald. Schaffner thought it better to call for a Committee of Conference with the Commissioners, and he moved a Committee of Five be appointed, and the County Board be requested to appoint a similar Committee.

Ald. Moore suggested the Committee on County Relations act on it.

The Chair said the resolution from the County Board had not been acted on.

Ald. Schaffner moved the Council do not concur in the resolution of the County Commissioners adopting the Tilley plan.

Ald. Powell preferred to wait a week, and see what the County Commissioners would do. Could they reconsider their action?

Ald. Schaffner moved to amend the report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds by substituting "Gay" for "Tilley."

Ald. Powell moved to adjourn.

The question was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 19.

Ald. McAvoy claimed the pending motion was one made by Ald. McGrath to substitute "Matz" for "Tilley."

Ald. Powell moved to table Ald. Schaffner's motion.

The motion was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 21—the yeas being those who voted for Tilley, the nays being those who supported Gay.

Ald. McGennies moved to adjourn, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 18.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A concert will be given, this evening, in the Providence Baptist Church, corner of Perch street and Carroll avenue, by the Golden Link Society, assisted by Messrs. Amrings and Overman. The profits will be used to enlarge the house of worship.

The Board of Public Works are keeping decidedly quiet while waiting to see whether there will be any money to commence new improvements. The rough weather has prevented the dredge from getting to work in the Water-Works basin, and, consequently, there is no immediate probability that the supply will be drawn from that source. Hence all those people who have been drinking whisky straight on account of their dread of shore water, can no longer make this an excuse.

The managers of the Hesing party met yesterday, and there was consternation among the faithful when it was announced that Conrad Folz, the jailor, refused to let his bail be used for a meeting, on the ground that his sympathies were rather foreinist than for "the Boss." The Sixteenth Warders who applied for the apartment almost shed tears—of beer. Mr. Hesing sought refuge in the Bible, reading the entire book of Psalms. Once in a while he would suspend, and exclaim "*Et tu Folz!*" Yesterday leading Republicans expressed themselves strongly against a party ticket, and in favor of a citizens' movement.

Boundsman James Morgan and a squad of police officers yesterday afternoon made a raid upon a suit of gambling-rooms, which are located on the second floor of No. 71 Monroe street. The front room is a pleasant apartment that is only used as a lounging-place, and to which free access was offered to the officers. A servant very politely requested them to sit down. When asked by Morgan what the back room was used for, he replied that it was the bed-room of a "certain gentleman." But Morgan was curious, and, placing himself in a position that enabled him to look over the transom, he saw nine well-dressed men engaged in a game of faro. Morgan opened the door and passed in, followed by his men. The gamblers were taken to the Armory, out of which they were subsequently bailed.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the trial of several officers. The first was the case of Officer Cornelius O'Callaghan, complained of for being intoxicated on duty at the time Mrs. E. L. Elmer was burned to death at 1206 Prairie avenue. The Board took the case under advisement for a time, but finally found him guilty and sentenced him to be discharged. The continued case of Officer Patrick Sullivan, charged with "inattention to duty in absenting himself from beat," was taken up, and, after a variety of evidence, he was also found guilty; same sentence. One or two other cases were continued, and, after appointing Michael G. Callahan to be roundsman, the Board adjourned to attend the trial of the Cole steam fire-engine, which was received last week, but whose previous trials had not been satisfactory.

Another body was found in the river at the Rush-street bridge, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, by a police officer. It was taken to the Morgue to await identification, and a description was sent to the Central Police Station. It tallied with that of a missing man, named Henry O'Neil, of No. 946 Butterfield street. Information of the fact having been left with Mrs. O'Neil, she went to the Morgue, and was horrified at beholding the body of her husband. He left his home last Wednesday, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and was not seen until his body was found in the river. There were no cuts or bruises upon it, and nothing had disappeared from the pockets. It was a plain case of drowning, either by suicide or accident. But the friends of the deceased were so clamorous for a verdict of murder that the Deputy-Coroner was induced to adjourn the inquest until to-day.

The Coroner yesterday began the investigation of the Bergenthal homicide, at the County Hospital. The witnesses examined made statements, which, with one exception, have already appeared in the account published in THE TRIBUNE the next morning after the shooting was done. The exception was in the evidence give by William Creggs, who resides at No. 86 South Green street, who stated that he conversed with the murderer a few moments before he saw him fire the fatal shot. He did not seem to be much under the influence of liquor. He was apparently about 24 years of age, and from his appearance and dialect Mr. Creggs was confident that he was an Englishman, thus disputing the supposition by which the police officers have been guided, that the assassin was a Swede. To enable the detectives to make further investigation of the affair, the inquest was adjourned over until next Thursday. So far not the slightest clue has been obtained of the murderer.

Some time since the Chicago *Times* indulged in printing some obscene acrostics which, even on the faces of people accustomed to read that paper, raised an involuntary blush. The disgusting act found an imitator last week in the person of an unknown party who, to advertise his wares, printed a number of small hand-bills, which he caused to be distributed by small boys upon the laps of ladies and gentlemen riding on the West Side cars. Upon examination these bills proved to contain exceedingly dirty poetry of the acrostic description. The managers of the line are making every endeavor to arrest the principals. In view of former experience in that peculiar line of business in this city, would it not be well for the managers to take out a search-warrant, and give the Chicago headquarters of printed obscenity, at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, a turning out? If the "form" of these handbills is not found there, the search had better be abandoned; the bills were printed outside of Chicago.

THE EXPOSITION.

Continued Success of the Great Enterprise.

Several New Entries, and What They Are Like.

Some of the More Striking Features of the Day.

The Exposition, like a thermometer with correct principles, is still rising. Last week it stood at summer-heat; yesterday it was 90 degrees; it will not be long before it is at boiling heat. The sight of the activity, life, and happiness within its walls invigorate one. It is a sort of a moral tonic, which makes him forget his bank-account and the notes which are coming due. It is a stimulant to which the strongest Temperance-man cannot object. Observe also the look of gravity which is stealing over the faces of the clerks in the Treasurer's office. There is not a moment during the day when two or three of them are not seated upon the large safe. Do not say that it is to shirk work. No; it is to guard the currency which is rapidly accumulating there. If a stranger enters those precincts, half-a-dozen hands are put where people ordinarily carry their revolvers. When they find he has peaceful intentions, however, they change their minds and draw their pocket-handkerchiefs. This caution is commendable, but it may be carried too far. They look up information as carefully as they do the greenbacks. They have a corner on intelligence, and they will not let up, which course is not to be commended.

The Exposition is a Chicago enterprise, therefore the people of Chicago have a right to know how much money their enterprise is making. But the Treasurer's office is as mute as the Franklin Bank.

Next to this office, the most sober and unmirthful part of the Exposition is a lot of Stein's Patent Burial Caskets, bound in black and silver, with appropriate texts on the lids. They are wisely located not very far from the restaurant-door, and serve as a silent warning to persons entering there to think of more serious matters than the gratification of mere carnal appetites. But very little attention is paid to them by anybody. Visitors seem to give them a wide berth, and the only persons who have been seen paying any attention to them were a man and his wife and their child. The little boy was practicing his arithmetic by counting the silver-headed nails, and the husband observed, "How this reminds us of the shortness of human life," and she replied, "Yes; what a lovely shade in that lining."

The coffins are just on the verge of the Musical Department, of Reed & Sons' Temple of Music, Mason & Hamlin organs, Decker Brothers' pianos, &c. Luckily these machines do not run,—they are not connected with power,—and the making of music has been let to the band and the birds. In view of the sensitiveness of the sellers of pianos, it is impossible to make any critical remarks upon the various makes. Experience has proven that if man's piano is called "superb," and another's "splendid," the first one finds fault since the other was given an adjective with two more letters than his. Hence it is safe to only say that they are all grand; all of them have gold medals; all of them have carried off all the prizes, and that all of them are the instrument every one wants for private use. These words of praise will be adhered to until the pianos break the silence they have hitherto observed. Yesterday a young lady with soiled gloves and a roll of music in her hand was attempting to get at one of the instruments, in order to sing a pathetic ditty, as she called it, but was promptly stopped, paternally reprimanded by the Secretary, and informed that she could not exhibit her voice there unless she had space allotted her, and bought an exhibitor's ticket—cost, $10.

The hydraulics of the Exposition are in an unsatisfactory state. The fountain is like the artesian wells of Cook County, and does not flow, and the large basin ought to be filled with aquatic plants, fish, and fowl, instead of being left barren, as it now is. It might be divided off into waterlots, in one of which Dave Hammond could exhibit his fish, while in another swans and fancy ducks might disport themselves. The exterior of this basin is densely populated by a colony of boys and women in terra-cotta, plaster, and bronze, who, judging by their costume, seem to be on the point of going in swimming. There is also a faithful Newfoundland dog, also in plaster, ready to save any of these bathers, in case they should sink. It is suggested that during certain hours in the day these figures should wear aprons, and that at night they be provided with night-gowns, in order that the susceptibilities of young gentlemen with ladies with them may not be shocked. Only yesterday a couple stopped before a bronze figure of a woman, and the girl observed, meditatively, that the breasts thereof looked like brass gongs. This simple remark threw her male companion into a state of great excitement, and he replied that it was a subject he had never investigated.

While speaking of cosmetics, the other day, there was a failure to mention the fine stock of them exhibited by Heath & Milligan, whose ability to restore the good looks of faded houses, and to make an old sepulchre of a wooden building look as blooming as a virgin cottage, is well known. Kegs of paint are not promising things to make a show with, but they have made the best of their material and attract much more attention than the Chicago White Lead & Oil Company.

New things are constantly finding their way into the building. Where the Secretary finds that persons to whom space has been allotted have not occupied it, and others are on hand ready to fill it, he gives it to the last. Then when the first ones come he repeats for their edification the parable of the foolish exhibitors who spent their time in feasting and drinking, while the wise ones went on and filled their space, and were ready when the big guns thundered and the brass band blew, and the Exposition was opened. Among the new articles are agricultural products from the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway, a road whose Southern terminus is yellow fever and whose Northern one is Senator Pomeroy. Near them, in the gallery, Coyle & Dickinson have a graphic display of clean shirts, with explanatory notes. To illustrate the excellence of their linen and starching, they exhibit one of their make which has been worn through a week of the panic, and which has hardly a wrinkle it, while one belonging to a rival firm is simply a rumpled mass of cloth. Arrangements have been made with the management of the Exposition by which servant girls will be admitted free Wednesday evenings, in order that they may view these various specimens of laundry work, and be incited to noble emulation.

Near the centre of the main floor are several specimens of the American Safety Lamp, which makes kerosene a thing a child may play with, and reduces it to the level of the lowest understanding, so that a servant girl may light a fire with it. The gentleman in charge of this admirable article relates an interesting anecdote which came under his personal observation, and which has an air of truth to it. A poor but honest young man in Canton, O., was engaged to a wealthy girl whom he devotedly loved. Unhappily, while she was working a pocket-handkerchief for him with some of Coats' silk, specimens of which may be found in the Exposition, thus corroborating this story, the kerosene lamp she was using exploded. She was enveloped in flames, died, and was buried. In the course of time, her old lover won another wealthy girl, but, taught by experience, insisted upon her purchasing an American Safety Lamp, which she did, and the result is they were happily married. On the strength of this story, the agent secured orders from several unmarried men. Up to date, however, no married ones have applied.

The representation of Chicago at the Exposition is now complete. In addition to Reynolds and his shells, there are two $1 bazaars, and the 25 cent man. The latter, however, has been somewhat modified. He is no longer able to exert his clarion voice, and say "anything on this table for 25 cents," which is absolute physical torture to him, so that every hour or so he rushes out on Michigan avenue, and relieves himself by calling out "anything on this table for 25 cents." Since those who hear him see he has no table, they are plunged in a bewilderment which this brief statement may help to relieve.

On the eastern side of the main hall, a little south of the centre, is something whereby a person can ascertain whether any one belongs to a secret society or not. This is a case, shown by A. S. Wadhams & Co., filled with what are called regalia, and, while the sight of them throws a member of the Society for the Suppression of Secret Societies into spasms, it brings a blush of joy to the cheek of a Mason. Walk by it with two friends. One looks indifferently, and moves ahead. Another rushes up to the case, stares knowingly at the swords (which are not made to cut), the aprons (which are unfit for kitchen use), and the belts, which are elaborately worked, and displays such a thorough acquaintance with the garments worn by King Solomon and his court and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, that he would seem competent to write a history of Hebrew millinery.

Ah, the millinery. It has been overlooked too long. It seems as if the reports of the Exposition had been written only for men, and as if the things which interested women were to be intentionally omitted. But there is a trouble about millinery, and that is that the fashions in hats and some other articles change so rapidly that the contents of the cases would have to be altered every other day. And is it surprising that the memory of women for what is called useful knowledge is so poor, when it is borne in mind that they have to keep track of all these variations and fluctuations in fashion, which are as rapid and as great as the variations in fancy socks during a field-day on Wall street? D. B. Fisk & Co. have some very pretty things in this line, and especially some ribbons, which are so beautiful as to be dangerous. They are trimmings for which many a woman would sell her soul, and it is well that they are kept under glass, since otherwise they would be as mischievous as Mephistopheles.

Another place which deserves the attention of the ladies is where Hollister has built him a bower, the sides of which are carpetings, window-curtains, etc., while inside it is furnished with the most gorgeous and attractive furniture,—chairs which are as soft as sleep, and divans covered with such delicate stuffs that they almost seem too fine for human use, and only fitted to be framed and hung up. If Hr. Hooley is sincere in his intentions to make his theatre the home of parlor comedy, he would do a wise thing to buy this set. It would encourage his actors and actresses, for they could not fail to play better in the midst of such furniture.

N. B.—It would have to be covered during emotional scenes, or Miss O'Connor would weep upon it, and her tears would leave their imprint there, as they do on the hearts of spectators; or, for emotional plays, have horse-hair.

Let us hurry to the machinery department in order to get back to real life, and recover from the effects of that last sentence. Marder, Luse & Co. have at last fixed up their space, decorating it not only with specimens of their various types, but they have put in a machine, one of those ingenious things which it is easier to look at than to describe, or even understand, and which is now in running order. At the other end of the room, Phelps, Dodge & Co. have an entertaining little toy which is called a quilting-machine, and which is used for making the soles of shoes everlasting. A pair of shoes thus quilted and provided with copper soles would last the Wandering Jew for half-a-dozen round-the-world pilgrimages. The bottom of the shoe is ingeniously quilted with bits of wire thread, so that the sole of one's boot somewhat resembles a waffle-iron. Owing to the high duty on pig-iron this process is somewhat expensive, but it is durable. A parent studied the workings of this apparatus with much interest, and at last the exhibitor proposed to finish off his boy's shoes for him, gratis. This was agreed to, and was done on the spot. The boy was at first pleased but when he gathered from the conversation that he was bound over to those shoes for some years, and could never, never scuff a hole in the bottom, he gave a cry of baffled rage, and was seen afterwards scraping the sole of one of them on the blade of a mower. There was an animated struggle, in which the mower got the best of it. Another valuable piece of machinery is Thorp's Portable Burglar-Alarm and Pickpocket Detector. Every one is aware of burglar-alarms, that network of wires which, when touched anywhere, ring bells everywhere, and suggest to the burglar the advisability of postponing his visit till another time. The pickpocket detector works on very much the same principle, but is slightly modified for personal use. The system is quite simple. A small magnetic battery is stowed away in the pantaloons-pocket, whence run a lot of wires which envelop the person, and which run into all the pockets of vest, coat, or overcoat. If the thief puts even the tip of his finger where he should not, it sets the machine in operation, and a small bell, which is hung in the gentleman's ear, begins ringing violently, and warns him of the attempt upon his valuables.

Since Saturday the majesty of the law has been vindicated, and Maranesi has been compelled to haul down the flag on which it was stated that he invented Gunther. Those who saw it done say that it was a pathetic sight, and quite as touching as the surrender of Gen. Lee. To make it the harder to bear, Gunther stood by and saw it done, and Maranesi exclaimed, in his grief, "Earl Percy sees me fall." But there is a good deal of selfishness in the world, even in the Exposition Building, and five minutes after Maranesi struck in colors, all around him—florists or bird-sellers—went on with their business, and left him alone in his agony. His only consolation is that he did not vote for Judge Williams.

The floral display improves daily. Thanks to Messrs. Trefry, Desmond, Ellinwood, Sanders, and others, it is always charming, always new, and, right in among them, Kaempfer has hung up his cages of singing birds, which sing all the more sweetly on account of the perfumed air and flowering plants about them. At the same stand are some stuffed birds, pretty enough in themselves, but when contrasted with the living ones, they are unsatisfactory, as much so as a few forlorn hoop-skirts and corsets near by when compared with the ladies moving past. They give the shape and the form, but they are soulless and voiceless. On the glass case containing these glove-fitting corsets there is not the usual sign of "Hands Off," but, instead of it, "Gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies will ask no questions."

Beneath the shade of a flight of stairs stood an indignant exhibitor, and sulked when accosted. He was voluble in explaining his wrongs, for he had been wronged. Why was it that this and that things of inferior interest had been mentioned, while his were passed by unnoticed. He knew how newspapers were run. If he had had anything to give reporters, he would have had a notice too. But he had no candy, no pressed brick, no hair goods, nothing which could be bartered for a dozen lines, and hence it was that he was neglected. The omission was intentional, for the time to criticise this department of productive industry had not then arrived. Now it has come, and attention is invited to the specimens of "the work of Senyard & Co., stair-builders, etc. This "etc." is added since it appears from their card, that "the following are among our most prominent contributions to New Chicago: C. N. Holden, M. C. Stearns, Tuttle Brothers, Dr. Ingalls, and others." Any possible doubt as to the, authorship of these gentlemen may be looked upon as settled. They exhibit some stairs which are certainly very beautifully made, and show that they are the poets of the stair-making business. They are not ordinary pine stairs up, which one would regardlessly tramp with muddy boots on, but they are of the romantic school, fitted to be sat upon by lovers on ball-nights. When one looks at them one says: "Those stairs are not treacherous but discreet. They would not squeak and betray me if I tip-toed up them late at night, returning from the club, or—elsewhere." All gentlemen who expect to be out late at night should get stairs from Senyard.

In order to close with something sweet, and which will draw visitors to the Exposition, it is announced that Colburn, confectioner and friend of youth, has in position half a dozen copper kettles, each large enough to hold a lamb, in which in a day or two he will begin making caramels, and persons who are anxious to get useful information can catch that sweetmeat in the very act of birth. Those who bring spoons can help themselves.

The attendance yesterday was very good, especially at night. During the mornings, it is never as crowded as at night, and for this as well as some other reasons, it is a better time to go. It is pleasanter to see by sunlight than by the glare of gas, and then it becomes rather hot and close in the gallery after the gas has been burning for several hours.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

The following is to-day's musical programme:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Distant Greeting"	Michaels
2. Selection from the "Hermit's Bell"	Maillard
3. Mazourka—"Bohemian"	Herrmann
4. Overture	Romanoff
5. Andante Polka	C. Faust
6. Fantasie from "Stradella"	Flotow
7. Waltzes—"Go Ahead"	A. Vaas
8. Song—"Serenade"	Glover
9. Galop—"In Wild Haste"	C. Faust

EVENING.

1. March—"The Guards"	Bliss
2. Overture—"La Serene"	Adam
3. Potpourri from "The Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
4. Waltzes—"New Vienna"	Strauss
5. Fantasie from "Satanella"	Balfe
6. Song—"I Never Can Forget"	Mellon
7. Overture—"Masaniello"	Auber
8. "The Silver Trumpet Grand March"	Bach
9. Galop—"With Joy and Love"	C. Faust

Conductor, Hedward Hoffmann.

THE CHICAGO JUBILEE.

From the New York World.

Quoting Mr. Jefferson Brick, the citizen of Chicago may say of himself collectively: "We air an elastic country, sir. We air a young lion." Among the noticeable evidences of the recuperation of the city and the energy and enterprise of its people must be classed the construction of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building, inaugurated Thursday night, a full history and description of which are given in our news columns. It is characteristic of the city that the enterprise should have been undertaken by its wealthiest residents and pushed to its completion with railroad speed. But little less than four months after a newspaper paragraph suggested the idea the building, complete in every detail and crowded with every imaginable production of industry, is opened to the public. Only seventy-three days have elapsed between the driving of the first pile in the foundation and the hoisting of the flag over the roof. The edifice itself is half as large again as our old Crystal Palace, that less than a quarter of a century ago was considered ample for the display of all of useful or ingenious or ornamental workmanship the whole world could produce. So stable and reputable is the management that the Chicago Exposition may be confidently expected to atone for the very contemptible swindle perpetrated in the name of the city by the promoters of the June jubilee. It will be what it is designed to be—a grand advertisement of Chicago and the West, tending to attract thither population and capital, and bring about a permanent and general advantage as well as a temporary and local benefit.

THE SHREVEPORT SUFFERERS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to solicit aid for the Shreveport sufferers met yesterday at No. 13 Chamber of Commerce, on the call of Mr. C. H. Walker, the Chairman, and appointed the following named gentlemen to wait on our business men and lay before them the pressing need of immediate assistance; and they were authorized to receive contributions from the classes to which they are accredited:

J. E. Ellers, packers and provision dealers.
T. R. Leary, grain and vessel men.
H. Spruance, merchants.
T. P. Lawrence, bankers and real estate dealers.
C. H. Walker, the Aid and Relief and other societies.

They will call to-day upon our business men, and citizens generally.

Auction Sale of Paintings.

Among the collection of fine oil paintings to be sold this afternoon at the auction room of William A. Butters & Co., Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph street, we notice No. 38, "Winter in Holland"; No. 47 is a fine specimen of the old masters, painted by Ade Haan, 1687; "A Calm On the New York Bay" and the companion, by G. Essig, are a pair of carefully painted marines; "Indian Notch" and "Catskill Mountains," by Brown, are good; as also No. 22, "Noonday," by E. D. Lewis, which is a fine large picture, thoroughly characteristic of New England scenery. We understand that these paintings will be sold regardless of the cost, and our citizens have a chance for great bargains.

Be Sure You Do.

Those who visit the Exposition, and fail to see the two magnificent Chickering pianos, will have lost more than they are aware. Without doubt they are two of the finest ever made in this or any other country; and, having been made especially for this Exposition, it is not a little credit to the Messrs. Chickering for such fine specimens of workmanship, and to Messrs. Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, for their enterprise in ordering two pianos, the total value of which is $6,000. The same firm also exhibit a number of other Chickerings that can "play" their part when it is time for them to be heard.

Resumption of Insurance Business.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, which suspended all mercantile risks in Chicago one year ago on account of the inefficiency of the Fire Department and the inadequate water-supply, has again resumed that line of business. The public will rejoice to know that this reliable Company has resumed the taking of mercantile risks. See advertisement on first page.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has decided on purchasing the Automatic Telegraph Company, of which the Hon. George Harrington, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is President. The price offered is $8,000,000, which includes the offices and wires of the Automatic and its franchises.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tunnel.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
20 WEST SWAN-ST.,
BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 a. m., for extending and completing the new tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River.

Plans, specifications, and quantities for the above work can be seen at this office, and the tunnel as far as completed (a distance of 875 feet) can be examined at any time by the contractors.

Every bid must specify a gross sum for the completion of the entire work, and be accompanied by a bond or bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, binding the party or parties making the proposals to enter into a contract with the city if the work is awarded to them.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

O. J. WELLS,
C. L. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S

STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon: Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic. Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

H. R. CABLE, President.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

IRON-WORKS.

L. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. WM. H. SAYER, Sec'y.
ARTHUR G. MOORE, Sup't.

THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS,
Office, No. 493 East Front-st.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON,

Solid I Beams,

Channel Plate, T. Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings.

Address ARTHUR G. MOORE,
Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE
With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars
A 90-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS.

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.
Wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

LAST SEASON
OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERTS.
60 Distinguished Performers!

The public is respectfully informed that the present season of
SIX GRAND EVENING CONCERTS and ONE GRAND MATINEE
Will be positively the last of this, the largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever traveled, either in this country or Europe.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
First Grand Concert,
AT THE MAGNIFICENT
NEW MUSIC HALL,
Opposite New Sherman House.

The following soloists will appear:
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer.
MR. BERNARD LISTEMAN
The distinguished Violinist, together with the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THE SALE O

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Immolation."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Man and Wife."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Help."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Life on the Frontier." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. Vaudeville entertainment. Kelly and Leon.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Prairie Scouts."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM—No. 148 South Clark street Science and Art.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685. New York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

MERCHANT TAILORS, DRESS-MAKERS, AND all manufacturers who use machine twist or sewing silk, should call for the celebrated Corticelli spool or skein silk, every spool warranted, and the manufacturers further agree to give two spools for every imperfect one, no matter when purchased, and they can well afford to, having manufactured the very first spool of sewing-machine twist as records prove. We therefore say, buy the Corticelli.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 30, 1873.

Three suits have been begun by the United States Government against defaulting Collector Harper and his sureties on the three bonds filed by them when he took office. The sum claimed in each suit is $100,000.

Yesterday evening the Mayor vetoed the ordinance providing for the election of a Tax-Commissioner by the Council on the ground of the illegality of selecting that officer in that way. The ordinance failed to pass over the veto, and consequently there will be no Tax-Commissioner for this city, and the work of equalizing the assessments for 1873 will devolve upon the Mayor, City Clerk, and City Assessor.

For the first time since the yellow fever fell upon Shreveport, a public appeal in its behalf has been made. The Howard Association state that they are compelled, by dire necessity, to ask for aid. The contributions already so generously made have been exhausted; 750 persons—among them representatives of every part of the country—are on their hands, helpless with the fever; many of them are dying, and all of them are in want of the very necessaries of life. They call on the whole country to send them money and help of all kinds.

Yesterday a nest of speculators appeared on the streets offering to buy the books of savings-bank depositors. Before shaving any large number, however, they thought it would be a good plan to investigate the particular process by which the funds would be drawn out. The business was brought to a sudden termination by the discovery that the banks, when they have entered up the sixty-day notice on their books, pay the money only to the person giving the notice. This wise regulation destroys the speculative value of every book on the street, since the purchaser has no means of knowing whether the notice has been given or not. It also protects the depositors against the impositions of the sharks.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and breadstuffs were stronger, under a good demand from cash buyers. Provisions were dull at $14.25@14.50 for mess pork; 7⅝@7¾c for lard; 8@8¼c for short ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 8@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominally unchanged at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were very active and ¼c lower at 7c for corn to Buffalo, and 20c for wheat to Montreal. Flour was more active, and a shade firmer. Wheat was active and 4@5c higher, closing at $1.01 cash, and $1.01½ seller October. Corn was active and 2c higher, closing at 36½ cash, and 36⅞@37c seller October. Oats were active and 1½@1⅝c higher, closing at 29½c cash and 29⅝c seller October. Rye was dull and easier at 61@62c. Barley was in urgent demand for No. 2, and advanced 6c, to $1.26 at the close; other grades were dull. Hogs were in moderate demand, with sales at $4.20@4.45. Cattle were quiet. Sheep were inactive.

The Common Council and the County Commissioners are still at variance on the selection of the plan for building the new Court-House and City-Hall. The Council yesterday evening practically voted to adopt Gay's plan for building the Court-House and City-Hall, he receiving 21 votes to 16 for Tilley. All those Aldermen who on previous ballots had supported Matz went over to Gay, as had been expected, and two of Tilley's adherents deserted him when it was apparent he had no chance. Since the Board of County Commissioners has indorsed Tilley's plan, this action of the Council causes a dead-lock. Before the inevitable Committee of Conference is appointed, we beg leave to repeat the suggestions we made ten days ago, that all measures looking to the beginning of that expenditure of sundry millions of dollars be indefinitely postponed. To take any further steps in the matter, or to even consider the question of raising the money by taxation or otherwise, is utterly preposterous at this time.

The State Board of Equalization is embarrassed with riches. It has determined upon taxing the railroads on a valuation of $150,000,000; the lands in Cook County at $50,000,000; the town lots in Chicago at $140,000,000; and the personal and incorporated property of Chicago at $100,000,000. It now finds that it has got more property in Chicago than is needed, and how to get rid of some of it is a perplexing question. The Board may go on and make the valuation of property in Cook County what it pleases. It may tax this city and county excessively, and let the rest of the State go free; but assessing is not collecting. A tax, required to be general and honest, levied to discriminate against a particular county, may be difficult to collect. It is just that kind of tax which people will never voluntarily pay, nor pay until all legal remedies are exhausted. The Board of Equalization may, therefore, find that they are but laying up trouble for the future; and when that trouble does occur, when the State will be left without revenue, it is just possible that an outraged public sentiment will demand the abolition of the Board, and the retirement into obscurity of the self-constituted agents of the holders of railroad-aid bonds.

THE SITUATION.

The day opened brightly in financial and business circles here yesterday. The large influx of currency on Saturday and Sunday caused an active market for grain, and the price of wheat advanced 4 to 5 cents per bushel. Corn advanced 2 cents, and oats 1½ cent. There was no perceptible run on any of the banks, but there was a heavy drain on the Union National, which decided the Directors of that institution, at a late hour last night, to give up the fight and go into liquidation. Except this untoward circumstance, the day was altogether the most cheering that Chicago has seen since the incendiary and false announcement was made last week that all her banks had resolved to close their places. The receipts of currency by express last night footed up as follows:

American Express	$1,100,000
Adams Express	500,000
United States Express	400,000
Total	$2,000,000

About one-half of this was consigned to the banks, and the other half to private parties. The express companies expect an equally large sum to-day.

The effect of these large receipts of currency was not only visible in the streets and the harbor and on the Board of Trade, but in the country also, from which returns are already being received in the form of remittances to our wholesale merchants. The country banks all report themselves right side up. We wish to impress again upon the public the fact that the West holds the property which will command the circulating medium of the world, whether it be greenbacks, gold, wampum, or coon-skins; that this circulating medium is coming in a steady stream, and that until Europe and Canada and the Eastern States are supplied with food it must continue to flow. All that is necessary to do is to steady ourselves with this fact, and go about our business. Prices will have to come down. Men will have to sell their services for less wages nominally, but there is every reason to believe that we shall escape the fatal effects of a financial revulsion. If the present panic had started earlier in the year, before the crops began to move, the case would have been different. Whatever may be the purport of the emergency that has come,—whether it be a mere flurry or a genuine crisis,—it has come at the very time when we could stand up against it best.

Our dispatches from Philadelphia announce the failure of Benjamin Bullock's Sons, wool dealers, as a consequence of the failure of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, of Dutchess County, N. Y.; also the failure of two factories (business not stated) in Kensington. Disston & Co., saw manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have reduced their works to two-thirds time. From Boston it is reported that the Waltham and Howard Watch Companies have been compelled to discharge a large number of their workmen, from inability to get currency to pay their wages. A large dry-goods house in New York has offered to discount 2 per cent per month from the maturing paper of their customers, for immediate payment.

Our Washington dispatches state that Senator Morton thinks an extra session of Congress should be called forthwith.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMEDY.

The President has written a letter of advice on financial matters to Messrs. H. B. Claflin and Charles Anthony. His understanding of what constitutes the embarrassment of the day, and of what is the proper remedial and alleviating process, is peculiar, to say the least. The President asserts that confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed, and that, to establish this confidence, the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command. But he does not think the efforts of the Government can avail without the co-operation of the banks and moneyed corporations. He then gravely informs Messrs. Claflin and Anthony "That, with the $14,000,000 already paid out in the purchase of Government indebtedness, and the withdrawal of their large deposits in the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part, and, by a general system of *discounts*, to sustain the business interests of the country."

The trouble with the banks is that they have discounted to the extreme limit of their means; they are staggering under a load of discounted paper which is yet to fall due, and from which they may or may not collect the money due to their depositors. The whole available means of the banks and of their depositors have been advanced on discounts. The $14,000,000 paid out for the purchase of bonds have relieved, to an imperceptible extent only, the banks of discount. *Their* money was not in bonds, but in commercial paper, which, not being due, is neither convertible nor payable. The old saying, that "A hair of the same dog is good for the bite," may have suggested to the President that the banks already staggering under the expansion of the credit system might obtain relief by a still further expansion of credit, but however proper the treatment may be in cases of dog-bites, it is not applicable to the case of discounted paper. What the banks need is the repayment to them of the money already loaned out. When a discounted note is paid, the money can be turned over to a depositor, who in turn pays somebody else, and thus rapidly a very small proportion of liberated currency will settle a vast amount of indebtedness to and from the banks. When this process has fairly begun, that confidence which the President so truly represents as essential to business will be restored. Just at this moment the confidence that is lacking is not so much in the banks as in the probable payment of the paper already discounted by them. The advice of the President is, that they pile more upon the existing mass; that they use the money of the depositors still in their vaults to increase the aggregate of their discounts, and thereby increase the volume of mercantile paper, the early payment of which the public want confidence in. To ordinary comprehension it would seem that the banks can best secure the compliance by conversion of their existing discounts into money, and by putting this money into circulation that it may be used in trade, and especially in the payment of wages, and the continuance of industrial occupation. When notes cannot be paid in full, they can be extended for the unpaid portion; but there can be no confidence in banks until the latter, by the collection of their assets, can pay to every depositor what he may demand, and can invite new deposits by an assurance that what men put in the bank one day they can get out again when they need it to meet their own liabilities.

"Should such a course be pursued," continues the President, "the $44,000,000 of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity." The Treasury being bare of funds, and having $50,000,000 of liabilities falling due between now and January, and a greatly-impaired revenue, will, if the banks adopt a liberal policy to the merchants and commence discounting fresh paper, pay out this $44,000,000 to meet its current expenses! The most imperious "demands" of public necessity at Washington will be the demands of back-pay and forward-pay Congressmen, those of the President himself for an increased salary, and the general expenses of the machine. The public have already "discounted" the $44,000,000 in their calculations, knowing perfectly well that it would be paid out whether the banks adopted a liberal policy or not. To tell Mr. Claflin and Mr. Anthony that the one thing would be made contingent upon the other, must have provoked a smile, even in the midst of their particular crisis.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S STRENGTHENING-PLASTER.

The Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, and it was eminently proper that he should give the country the benefit of his large financial education at a time like this. The opportunity which he had at Cincinnati on Saturday evening was well chosen. After President Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury, the people naturally look to the Hon. Mr. Sherman for words of wisdom. If Gen. Grant fails to persuade the banks to enlarge their line of discounts,—fails to wrestle successfully with the present difficulties,—he will naturally fall back on Congress, and here the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee would be the leader *ex officio*. Mr. Sherman appears to admit this. He admits, at the outset, that the Republican party is in the breach, and then he proceeds to remark that the Republican party gave us greenbacks, and that every greenback is worth 100 cents on the dollar! As Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, and, next to Gen. Grant, the most "eminently safe" man in the lot, Mr. Sherman tells the people that they have the best currency in the world, and proffers his individual guarantee to take it at par himself. If you have a Government greenback or a National Bank note in your pocket, says Mr. Sherman, you are all right. You can buy whatever you want with it,—lands, or grain, or stock, or what not. You can stow it away in an old coffee-pot, and, if it doesn't burn up or fall into the hands of a burglar, it is good for future use. The currency is so good, in point of fact, that everybody is hoarding it. *Argal*, says Mr. Sherman, everything is lovely and the goose hangs high.

Now if Mr. Sherman's logic is correct, what is all this row about? What's the trouble with the banks? Wherefore this panic? What *is* the matter? It is very comforting, to be sure, to have the personal assurance of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance that it is all right, but that doesn't help anybody to pay his note or to get it discounted. If Mr. Greeley had been elected, we might understand all about it, of course, for Mr. Sherman predicted that, if that event should happen, we should have difficulty in getting our notes discounted. What *can be* the matter, Mr. Sherman? Shall you have no other explanation to make when Congress convenes? Must the people be satisfied with the continued assurance that it is all right when they know that it is not? Will they accept your twaddle about the worth of a greenback at a time when greenbacks are not to be had?

Moreover, when Mr. Sherman says that any man with a dollar greenback in his pocket can buy a dollar's worth of property, he is wrong there also. A dollar greenback will buy about 89 cents' worth of property, and no more. The time has been, and may be again, when the holder of a dollar greenback can only buy 50 cents' worth of property. When Mr. Sherman further tells the people that the Republican party has furnished them with the best money they ever had, he is egregiously mistaken. It is not even the best paper money they ever had. After the panic of 1857, the notes of the bursted banks were depreciated less than the greenbacks were before this panic began. In New York, New England, Ohio, and Indiana they fell about 3 per cent; in other parts of the country about 5 per cent; whereas the notes of the Government and of the National Banks were depreciated 11 per cent before the present panic set in. In 1857, a dollar bank-note would buy 95 to 97 cents' worth of property, while a dollar note at the present time will buy only 89 cents' worth of property. In point of fact, therefore, the present currency, which Mr. Sherman guarantees as the best in the world, is not worth so much by eight cents in the dollar as the notes of suspended banks in 1857. The condition of things in 1861 was different. There was no financial crisis in 1861, but simply a depreciation of Southern State bonds, upon which the "stumptail" currency was based.

There has been a great deal of bosh spoken and written about the value of the National currency, but never has it been so absurdly misapplied as by Mr. Sherman in holding it up as the strengthening-plaster likely to heal all the broken backs in the country at the present time. The lesson which Mr. Sherman would seem to teach is that the people should go on hoarding the currency, because it is the best and surest thing they can have in times of panic. Suppose they continue to do this? Of course the panic will continue also. Now let Gen. Butler and Senator Morton tell what's the matter. Surely they can say something better than this.

There seems to be an impression in some quarters that gold isn't worth much nowadays in comparison with greenbacks. We have heard of at least one instance that would indicate as much. A man who had a few hundred dollars in gold thought it would be a good time to convert it and buy something else. He took it to a broker's, who informed him that there was no demand for gold, and only offered 9 cents premium, though the quoted premium was about 14 cents. Considerable gold is coming into this country from Europe from now on, and we hope that this high appreciation of greenbacks will continue. Every approach to the equalization of values is an important step toward the resumption of specie payment. If, with the increase of gold in the land, the contraction of greenbacks continues, it may be possible that gold will be accepted as currency, and, in that case, it will be time for Congress to repeal the Legal-Tender act. If the present panic shall lead to this result, we shall not have suffered in vain.

Obituary.

Louise Muhlbach, one of the most popular authoresses in Germany, whose death was announced by telegraph yesterday, was born in 1814, in Neu-Brandenburg, Mechlenburg-Strelitz, and consequently, at the time of her death, was in her 59th year. Her father at one time held a high position, being the Mayor and Chief Counselor of the city. When she had completed her education, she went to Italy, as traveling companion to a German lady, and on their way Clara Miller, that being her real name, became acquainted with Theodore Mundt, a rising young author, who belonged to the "Young Germany" party, and, after two years, they were married and settled in Berlin. When her husband was appointed Professor of Arts and Sciences in the Breslau University, they removed to that city, but subsequently returned to Berlin again, which has ever since been the family home. Their life for a time was very happy. They had two daughters, one of whom, Theodora, became an actress, the other, Theresa, following in the steps of her mother. In 1861, her husband died insane. The blow was a terrible one, and Frau Mundt sought consolation in literary labor. Under the *nom de plume* of Louise Muhlbach, she published many works, and her name soon became famous, and her home the resort of the literary celebrities of Berlin. Her first novel was "A Romance in Berlin," which was followed by "The Last Days of Katharine," "The Daughter of the Empress," "Court Stories," "Justice," "Johann Gotzowski," "Frederick the Great and His Court," "Berlin and Sans Souci," "Emperor Joseph and His Court," "Queen Hortense," "Archduke John and His Times," "Napoleon and Germany," "The Great Elector and His Times," "Emperor Alexander and His Court," "Kaiserburg and Engelsburg," and "Mohamet Ali and His Times." In political opinions, she has always been ultra-liberal. Her first works were of a very sensational stamp; but, as she advanced in years and experience she confined herself more strictly to historical facts, and, although somewhat of a hero-worshiper, her analysis of men and motives and her descriptions of manners and customs were very clear and vivid. While she cannot be placed in the first rank of writers of fiction, she has, nevertheless, been very popular, and probably no novelist in Germany has been more widely read. In this country also she has had a large circle of readers. Her style was very rich and exuberant, sometimes even stilted, but it has always been pure. In her home life she is represented to have been a true woman, a devoted wife, and loving mother. In person, she is represented to have been a remarkably fine-looking woman, of middle size, with gray hair, a full, round face, frank expression, large gray eyes, a high forehead, and a mouth of singular sweetness.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Mr. Scammon's paper says that "The secret of money-getting consists in saving the Funds, however small, that come into one's possession."

—The Hon. C. W. Willard, member of Congress from Vermont, has "peached." Mr. Willard voted against the salary-grab, and refused to take the money; hence his withers are unwrung. But, indignant at the action of the Massachusetts Republican Convention, which denounced all the salary-grabbers except the President, he publishes a letter in which he says:

> The President favored the bill before it passed either House, and personally expressed to members a desire to have his own salary increased; and the selfish interests of members in increasing their own pay was only one of the devices by which the President's salary was raised; in other words, it pulled that increase through, and the whole measure had favor at the White House on that account.

Mr. Willard then shows that the increase of the President's salary was wholly unnecessary, since the extravagant sum of $77,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the Executive Mansion for the current year, in addition to the salary. He then "counters" on the Massachusetts Republicans for their cowardly resolution in this wise:

> The condemnation of members of Congress who favored this increase has been in the main undoubtedly deserved, but even an American love of fairness ought not to make distinctions between those voting for and the one urging the passage of and approving with his signature, necessary to make the bill a law, a measure unfairly and unreasonably increasing salaries. Members of Congress voted for the bill increasing their own salaries, for which they have been properly criticised; the President urged the passage of this bill in advance, approved it after it passed, and thereby made it a law and doubled his own salary, and the Massachusetts Republicans practically approve his course.

For Supreme Judge, in California, election Oct. 15, the candidates are: Independent, E. W. McKinstry, of San Francisco; Republican, Samuel H. Dwinelle, of San Francisco; Democrat, Samuel B. McKee, of Oakland. After Mr. McKinstry's election, it will be in order for party-organs at the East to claim "another glorious Republican [or Democratic] Anti-Monopoly victory." Just now, however, speaking of the election in California, Sept. 3, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

> The defeat to the Republican party in San Francisco and in the State of California is only "check;" it is not "checkmate" by any means. The Democracy is dead; that is settled. The Republican party is not dead, it sleepeth; but it will arouse itself, and, like a giant refreshed with new wine, it will gather its strength for new efforts and new victories.

—How much telegraph sympathy is sent over the wires at the melancholy collapse of J. Cooke & Co., Henry Clews, and others of that ilk, mere brokers and stock-gamblers. Trifling with a continent, whose industrial interests they have sacrificed for years without remorse, they finally get caught in a trap of their own setting, and then send out a whine, as if they had been great public benefactors. But who dispatches newspaper lament for the fate of the 10,000 poor whom these men have robbed of their last dollar?—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—While it is undoubtedly true that the majority of shrewd investors have all along been in doubt as to the success of the great railway enterprise of which Jay Cooke & Co. were the financial head, and have not invested their money in its bonds, it is nevertheless true that a great many persons of smaller means have invested their scanty surplus in these bonds, feeling the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of purpose of Jay Cooke & Co. to carry the enterprise through.—*Sandusky (O.) Register.*

—In the opinion of some in this city who were intimately connected with Henry Clews as financial agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, that gentleman's ability as a financier has been greatly overrated, while his real character for truth and sagacity were in inverse proportion to the splurge he made in public. The sudden cutting down of a forced, mushroom growth like that presented in the case of Mr. Clews, is a public benefit rather than an event to be lamented.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—When the religious press indorse a steal of $40,000,000, and denounce efforts made for its recovery, the least that can be said is, that they occupy a very low plane of morality, and entertain very loose ideas of the responsibilities of public men. The late issue of the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian* copies from *Harper's Weekly* an article denouncing the Government suit against the men who plundered the Union Pacific Road and the National Treasury with the following indorsement:

> A recent number of *Harper's Weekly* has an article so discriminating and just with reference to this great national highway, that we transfer it to our columns. The present development and evangelization of the Rocky Mountain Territories would not have been accomplished without the building of this road.

The only conclusion to be drawn from this is, that the *Presbyterian* thinks that the Credit-Mobilier ring, which stole $40,000,000 from the revenues of the Union Pacific Road, ought to be permitted to get away with their plunder.—*Denver (Col.) News.*

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET.

TITUSVILLE, Sept. 29.—Petroleum market dull and lower; closes weak at $1.30 Titusville delivery; $1.15@1.20 Oil City.

4:00 A. M. EDITION.

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL NEWS.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The German banks, seven in number, which closed their doors on Saturday morning, made application for membership in the Clearing-House to-day, and were received. Two other banks were admitted, making twenty-one in all.

The banks were paying out limited amounts of currency to-day, and

MERCHANTS ARE GENERALLY SATISFIED

with the certified-check basis. Manufacturers anticipated inconvenience getting funds to pay off their hands, but the banks have pledged themselves to look after their interests as far as possible. It is generally believed that the pressure will be of short duration.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 29.—There has been a well-defined improvement here to-day in the feeling with reference to the financial disturbances of the country.

THE DAY'S WORK

with the banks has been the most satisfactory one since the commencement of the trouble. Deposits of currency in a number of the banks have been quite equal to the demand upon them. A good deal of paper maturing has been renewed, and, in some instances new paper has been discounted. Another noticeable feature has been the disposition of private parties, who have been in the habit of allowing their money to go on the street, but who, of late, have not shown a disposition to do anything, to make inquiry of the street lenders as to terms upon which money can be placed.

IN THE GENERAL MARKETS

a better feeling, too, was manifest, still but little has yet been done to remove the dead-lock into which matters have fallen. Orders are here specially for provisions, but there is very little disposition to move under existing circumstances. Holders of stocks are generally firm, hoping that something may soon transpire to set

THE WHEELS OF COMMERCE

in motion, and when this is done a lively trade is anticipated. William Ernst, President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, publishes a communication to-morrow in the *Commercial*, in which he says that the remedy for our troubles is with the banks, and that bold, decisive, prompt action by them will be an efficacious and immediate remedy. He says, "let the New York banks fix a definite time, say the 10th of October, when they will resume currency payments, conditional upon like action in the principal cities of the country, then let the banks outside of New York promptly respond, pledging hearty co-operation and resumption on the same day. Confidence," he adds, "will be quickly restored." That being accomplished, currency will again circulate freely, and the dead lock will be removed. He says the work can by accomplished in this way, and no other.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—The feeling in local finances to-day is vastly improved. Under the influence of favorable New York reports, and the opening of suspended Chicago banks, there are no suspensions here, and W. S. Candee will probably be all right again in a few days. The produce markets experienced a material improvement, and wheat advanced 4 to 5 cents. The Chamber of Commerce met this morning, and adjourned until to-morrow, but permitted members to trade again, and a fair business was done.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—The Chamber of Commerce met this morning, but adjourned until to-morrow noon, under the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That this Board stand adjourned, under the existing resolutions, until Tuesday noon, Sept. 30, provided that this further adjournment shall not prevent the transaction of any new business; and this Committee recommends that parties having trades in options shall arrange between themselves for a settlement or continuance of contracts until the property can be paid for.

DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 29.—At the several banking-houses in the city, to-day, business has been progressing very quietly. There are no longer any signs of uneasiness among depositors, and deposits are growing larger constantly. It is the general opinion that within one week from this, their date of suspension, our banks will resume full payment, but the policy of limiting checks will be adhered to strictly for several days yet. It is said, privately, that the First National has plenty of funds, while the Davenport National is hard up for ready cash, and draws funds from the First National. Our savings banks have been doing business to-day just as they were six months ago. There have been heavy deposits, and notices given of intention to draw out money have been canceled. The grain and stock markets are still very dull, although prices are rapidly coming up. The only important shipment made to-day was 5,000 bushels of barley to Fort Madison.

LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 29.—The bank officials of this city, at a meeting to-day, decided to follow substantially the action of the banks in other cities in regard to currency payments. Ample provision has been made to meet the corporation pay-rolls due for the present month, amounting to $200,000. There has been no indication of alarm by savings-bank depositors here.

CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—The banks in this city have adopted the course taken by banks in other places, and will pay currency only in small amounts for the accommodation of local business. There is no apprehension of serious embarrassment.

PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Owing to the difficulty in getting money, the Grant Locomotive Works will discharge 175 men to-day, and the Danforth Works about 100 more.

READING, PA.

READING, Pa., Sept. 29.—Business in this city is progressing quietly, and the banks are promptly meeting all demands. Father Boreman yesterday announced, in St. Paul's Catholic Church, that if his hearers had money in bank, and doubted its safety, he would guarantee its payment.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 29.—The financial situation is greatly improved. The panic feeling has apparently completely subsided. A few certificates from mining companies, and some accounts, were presented and paid by the banks and banking houses, and bankers are perfectly confident of meeting every liability. The First National Bank, which suspended on Saturday, is strengthening its resources, and will undoubtedly resume in a few days.

The National Bank Examiner, N. P. Langford, is here, examining the affairs of the banks.

H. Wadsworth has become the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The tightness in the money market is likely to cripple the business in bullion and ores for a few weeks, compelling the suspension of the smelters.

LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 29.—There is much indignation among stockholders and depositors of the First National Bank here, in consequence of the Vice President ordering the bank to suspend, and at the same time drawing from the bank nearly $100,000 in currency to sustain the credit of Scott & Co., bankers, of which firm Vice-President Lyman Scott is partner. The German Savings Bank and Insley, Shire & Co. reopened to-day, and are abundantly able to meet all demands. Other bankers here are paying checks in limited sums.

LAWRENCE, KS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Sept. 29.—Financial matters are looking brighter. The news of resumption by the Chicago banks is hailed with delight. Our banks have paid without suspension through the panic.

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 29.—In consequence of the money crisis, the University of Virginia has made arrangements for credit to all students temporarily embarrassed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 29.—The panic has had but little, if any, effect here. All the banks—State and National—are open as usual, and loaning merchants money to buy cotton. There is no disposition to withdraw deposits; on the contrary, the people are sustaining the banks with large deposits.

VICKSBURG.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The Vicksburg Bank, E. S. Butts, Cashier, continues business as usual.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—A majority of the banks formed a Clearing-House Association yesterday, and resolved to suspend paying currency in large amounts. The banks that suspended last Saturday are making arrangements to go into the Clearing Association. The Bank of Kentucky declines to go into the Association, and continues to meet the demands made at its counter. There is no run upon it, however. There is no excitement in financial circles, and the action of the Clearing-House Association was approved by the Board of Trade to-day on 'Change.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, being the largest assemblage of bankers and business men in Charleston in many years, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the President be instructed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, praying that the Secretary place and maintain on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, the sum of $500,000, to be used by him in the purchase from banks of exchange on New York; and that such memorial be forwarded at once to Washington in the name of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston.

PESTILENCE.

The Disease Still Raging with Great Violence in Shreveport—Appeal for Aid to the People of the United States—The Disease in Memphis and Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The *Picayune* specials from Brenham and Bryan, Tex., report panics from the apprehension of fever, which has broken out in Calvert. Physicians pronounce it yellow fever. There is an exodus from Calvert and adjacent points. Calvert is quarantined on all sides.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 29.—Within the last four days several of the most prominent and useful citizens of Shreveport have fallen victims to the epidemic. The population has been fearfully thinned out by sickness and death. We no longer have funerals. The hearses, followed by one or two carriages, dash through the streets like a section of artillery in a battle, seeking a position. A few more are drummed up, the coffins put into the hearse, and driven rapidly to the cemetery. This is the case even with the most prominent citizens.

The Howards have opened an orphan asylum, and are feeding about two-thirds of the resident population. There are fewer deaths and new cases, because there are fewer people.

The physicians appointed a committee last week to investigate the origin of the epidemic, and evidence has already been traced, showing beyond question, that the fever was imported here from Cuba. Drs. Chappin, Brums, and Davidson, who are here from New Orleans, are fully satisfied on that point.

The Shreveport *Times* of to-morrow morning will contain the following appeal, which the Howard Association earnestly requests the press of the country to publish:

To Our Fellow-Citizens:

The yellow fever epidemic that has already swept away more than 400 of this community is still raging with unabated fury in our midst. We have now at least seven hundred sick of all ages, sexes, colors, and nationalities, all of whom, from the peculiar character of the disease, require constant and skillful nursing. In addition to this, there are hundreds of people left without a cent and without employment. Amongst these are many women and children. All of them must, for the present, be provided for and fed by the Howard Association, for there is no work to do and no money to be had. The destitution in our midst is as heartrending as the disease, and both are fearful. The drains upon the funds of the Association has thus been enormous, and the liberal aid sent us by our sister cities is nearly exhausted. Under these painful circumstances we are forced to make this general appeal to the country for additional aid. We have people among us suffering, in want, and dying, from all sections of the Union and from all nations, and we feel that the great public heart will respond to this appeal, extorted by the most dire necessity. Our own resources are nearly exhausted. The well are broken down, the poor are threatened with actual starvation, the sick and dying are about to be deprived of the commonest comforts humanity can offer them. We appeal not only to our fellow-countrymen, but to our fellowmen, for aid.

(Signed)

L. R. SIMMONS,
President Howard Association.
D. B. MARTIN,
Vice-President Howard Association.
D. P. FENNER, M. D.,
THOMAS J. ALLEN, M. D.,
J. S. CUTLEFF, M. D.,
MICKENSON DALSEEL, D. D.,
GEORGE A. PIKE.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 29.—The interments to-day were: Wm. Taggart White, aged 30; H. Schilling, 22; Sam Schinn, 38; Emmett Rankin, no age; James Arnold, 18; James Moseley, colored, 23; Richard Thomas, no age; child, 7 days.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—Twenty yellow-fever interments to-day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29.—The Board of Health reports one death from yellow fever, and five new cases within the past forty-eight hours.

FAIRS.

Northern State Fair at Oshkosh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 29.—The first day of the Northern State Fair opened auspiciously. The number of entries thus far exceed 2,000, and new ones arriving constantly. The Hon. A. M. Skeels, of Ripon, President of the Fair Association, was stricken with paralysis a few days since, and to-day the Executive Committee elected the Hon. J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, President, pro tem. One day more remains for entries, which will undoubtedly exceed in number those of any previous exhibition. One of the best features of the fair will be a grand picnic by the Patrons of Husbandry on Thursday. Granges will be present from every part of the State.

Union Fair at Wenona.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Union Fair began at this place to-day. In the morning the weather was extremely threatening, but it closed up nicely before noon. A land-office business has been done this afternoon. Over one hundred entries of thorough-bred short-horn cattle have been made, more than double that of two former exhibitions, and the number of hogs, sheep, and horses would be a credit to any fair. Parties who were present at the State Fair say that they can challenge the whole State on the show of short-horns already here, and the end is not yet. More entries will be made to-morrow.

The floral hall is filling up rapidly with the handiwork of the patrons, and this department will be much admired.

Excellent music will be furnished by Smith's Ladies' Band.

Northern Ohio Fair.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29.—The Northern Ohio Fair Association opened its fourth annual meeting to-day. Notwithstanding the rainy and disagreeable weather, this meeting promises to be the most successful one yet held. Entries are far in excess of those of former fairs, and the exhibition in every department is unusually good.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Arrived—Steamer Atlas from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Steamships Westphalia and Virginia from New York, and Caspian from Quebec, arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Arrived—Steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction states that the scholastic census, now about completed, will give Tennessee over 400,000 between the ages of 6 and 18 years.

HEROISM REWARDED.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—The Dominion Government have forwarded a gold watch and $500 to the Rev. Mr. Ancient in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct towards the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic.

PROPELLER ASHORE.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—The propeller Dean Richmond went ashore on Peche Island, in the Detroit River, during the fog last night.

CITY ITEMS.

The owner of the house and lot No. 653 Dearborn street offered it three weeks ago for $3,700, and yesterday a purchaser paid him that amount in currency, which shows that real estate is not absolutely inactive, and that it maintains its equilibrium, even if there is a panic.

The heavy gust of wind from the southwest, on Sunday afternoon, blew down and completely demolished a large ice-house at No. 75 Hickory street. The damage is about $1,000. The building had been in a frail condition for some time.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Insurgent Iron-Clads Retire Disabled from Alicante.

Eight Persons Killed in the City During the Bombardment.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The insurgent frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez have left Alicante for Cartagena. The Commander of the Numancia admits a serious loss of life on his vessel during the bombardment of Alicante on Saturday. It is generally believed that the failure of the insurgents to capture Alicante will cause the immediate surrender of Cartagena, thus ending the Intransigente insurrection.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The town of Berga, which at one time was in danger of falling into the hands of the Carlists, has been reinforced and supplied with provisions and ammunition.

The Carlists in the North have recently met with a series of damaging reverses. Discontent and demoralization are spreading in their ranks.

It is reported that the famous Chief, Seballs, has been deprived of his command, and the Gens. Tristany and Miret have resigned.

In the meantime, the enthusiasm for the national cause is increasing in the northern Provinces. Eight persons were killed in Alicante during the bombardment. The police have closed the gambling houses in Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The election for Lord Mayor of London to-day resulted in the choice of Andrew Lusk, at present an Alderman and member of Parliament.

Communication by cable between Hong Kong and Signapore is interrupted.

A vessel with cholera on board arrived at Liverpool this morning.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—There was a large meeting at Drogheda yesterday in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners. Several members of Parliament participated in the proceedings.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The cases of typhoid fever in this city are daily increasing in number.

There will be no election in Tralee, the O'Donoghue member of Parliament for that city not having received an expected appointment to a Ministerial office, and consequently not requiring a re-election.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The latest news of the progress of the Ashantee war is satisfactory. The natives are in a state of semi-starvation, and it is supposed that they are waiting for the end of the rainy season to enable them to make any movement. An American vessel was discovered in the act of selling them powder, and has been seized by the British Commander. A blockade of the coast has been declared to prevent similar occurrences.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—There was a great popular demonstration at Cavan, to-day, in favor of home rule.

AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 29.—All the banks have partially resumed currency payments, but the cotton market continues dull and nominal. Only fifty-two bales were sold to-day.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Mysterious Murder in Manitowoc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 29.—The murder of G. W. Fechter at Manitowoc is still shrouded in mystery, and is altogether one of the most singular cases on record. On the morning of the 23d inst., not having been home during the night, his wife went to the store and found him sitting in a chair with his skull fractured and the brain exposed. His pocket-book was in the pocket in which he usually carried it, but empty, although he was known to have a considerable sum of money the day before. Although so terribly injured, he lived until Saturday morning, nearly five days; and, more singular still, he recovered consciousness a day or two before his death, but steadily refused to tell anything about the matter, although strongly urged to do so by the Sheriff and others. It is generally believed that a married woman was with him in the store at the time, and that her husband, having tracked them there, committed the murder for revenge, and afterward robbed him. This is mere conjecture, however, as nothing certain is known about it. His previous character gives color to this theory, and his refusal to divulge anything about it also supports it. The City and County of Manitowoc have offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. Most of his fellow-citizens seem to think he deserved his fate, as he was a notorious libertine.

Rape in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 29.—A few miles from Huntertown, Ind., a few days since, Miss Long, a daughter of David Long, a farmer, was brutally outraged by two men. They came to the house while she was alone and asked for a drink of water, and then, under threats of taking her life, and brandishing a dirk-knife before her, outraged her person, one of them watching while the other performed the hellish act. Both villains then left, leaving the girl nearly dead. The community is thoroughly aroused, and, if the villains are captured, the neighbors swear they will hang them to the nearest tree, without Judge or jury. The girl says she is able to identify them.

An Exciting Scene in Court.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A scene of great excitement occurred late this afternoon in the Criminal Court, which threatened at one time to be tragical. Joseph H. Fare, who attempted to kill his wife on the street with a hatchet on the 4th of last June, was on trial. Mrs. Fare had been examined at great length, and as she retired from the witness-stand and took a seat between her father and Joseph P. Colcord, one of her counsel, her husband seized a large cut-glass ink-stand from the table and hurled it at her with great force. The Marshal of the Court saw Fare's movement in time to catch his arm, which changed the direction of the inkstand. Instead of striking Mrs. Fare, it struck Mr. Colcord on the forehead, cutting a gash about two inches long, and nearly knocking that gentleman senseless. Fare was immediately seized by the Marshal and others, and, after a struggle, during which nearly all his clothes were torn off, he was taken from the court-room and order restored.

Fined for Insulting the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Two roughs who, while partially drunk, called out to President Grant in a rude and boisterous manner as he was riding to church yesterday with his family, were arrested and taken to the Central Guard-House, and, this morning, were fined by the Police Court $5, on a charge of loud and boisterous conduct on the street.

Arrest of an Alleged Chicago Murderer.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 29.—Jerry Cashman, alias Frank McCarthy, a sailor, was arrested here to-night, for the murder of Pat Quinn on board the propeller Gordon Campbell, at Chicago, on Saturday night, the 21st inst. Cashman confesses to striking the fatal blow, but says Quinn was his friend, and that he struck him by mistake. Cashman got away to Milwaukee, shipped aboard the propeller Annie Young, and came here, but left her, and was hid nearly all day in the hold of the schooner Jessie Conger.

Norton, the Louisville Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—Norton, charged with forgeries on the banks here, will be tried to-morrow. Representatives from the banking-house of Morgan & Sons, New York, whose signature was forged, have telegraphed that they will arrive to-night. Norton's confederate, who dressed and looked like him, is now known to have gone to Madison, Ind., stayed all night at a hotel there, and got off early in the morning. He is believed to have escaped North through Indiana. He registered his name as Samuel Gates, Columbus, Ind., at Madison. No clue to his whereabouts as yet.

Murder on a Railroad Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Henry Thompson, a soldier, was shot and killed on a train near Elko by a gambler, Thomas Wiggins, of Sacramento. The murderer has been arrested.

Supposed Case of Murder.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 29.—On Saturday the body of a young man was found floating in the river at St. Louis, which was yesterday identified as that of Mr. Preston Stanford, of this city, son of the late Judge Stanford. From marks of violence on his person he had evidently been murdered and thrown into the river. The affair has excited much comment.

OPERATIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Mlle. Nilsson appeared to-night in the opera of "Traviata." The Academy of Music was crowded, and her reception was very enthusiastic.

SPORT[ING]

Opening Day of th[e ...] at Dexte[r ...]

Reading of the Final E[ntries ...] of Pools on [...] First Ra[ce ...]

The Owner of Judge [...] lenges the World [...] a Side.

THE TUR[F.]

OPENING OF THE DEXTER [...]

The final entries for th[e ...] meeting were made yesterday [...] eral pools were sold on to-day [...] commence promptly at 2 [...] taken in was $860, all of [...] down in currency, showin[g ...] ing men at least are [...] funds. The pools were not very [...] ing doubtless to the outside [...] sides, the betting on the ope[ning ...] meeting is usually rather [...] minute race, where there w[...] Amy B. sold favorite, and [...] In the 2:30 race ther[e ...] tries, all of which [...] perhaps, Ada F. The hor[ses ...] race are so well matched th[...] interesting struggle for [...] is decided in less than [...] be because some one of the [...] unexpected rate of speed. [...] favorite, Kate Hazzard [...] alternating as second [...] particulars of to-day's and t[...] advertisement on the first [...] terval between the two [...] brated running horses Joe [...] will be speeded around the [...] on the way to California to [...] 000 purse, and are in splen[did ...]

We have before alluded [...] better in the character of [...] enliven the races. To-day' [...] as follows:

1. "Jubilee March" [...]
2. "Concert overture" [...]
3. Polka, "Barbe Bleu" [...]
4. "Farewell to the Forest" [...]
5. Potpourri on National Airs [...]
6. "Whirlwind Polka" [...]
7. Quadrille, "Grand Duche[ss ...]
8. Galop, "Clear the Track" [...]

PERSON[AL.]

Budd Doble and the [...] Goldsmith Maid arrived [...] morning.

A CHALLENGE T[O ...]

From the New York [...]

It would seem from the [...] which has been published [...] Judge Fullerton have for[...] of that horse which we [...] some time ago:

NE[W ...]

Editors Turf, Field, and Far[m:]

I will trot Judge Fullerto[n ...] stallion Blackwood, or any h[orse ...] the world, a race, mile heats, [...] over Fleetwood Park Cours[e ...] forfeit. Race to be trotted [...] day of October. Above to [...] week.

Mr. Humphrey thinks th[...] any other horse on the tu[rf ...] *provided he is driven to* [...]

We learn that within a [...] of Edward Everett have [...] as to promise to equal, [...] Fullerton.

THE NASHVIL[LE ...]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept[. ...] of the Nashville Blood-H[orse ...] to-day, with three races.

First Race—Young A[...] year-olds, dash of a mil[e ...] play, the Association to [...] second horse. The foll[owing ...] Malone's ch. c. The Mo[...] Vaultress, Turner's b. [...] Pardee, Walsh's ch. f. Bal[...] Impudence, Williams & [...] Merrill's ch. f. Bridget [...] Kenee Penne. Won by V[...] Bridget Martin third. Ti[me ...]

Second Race—Linck's [...] 3-year-olds, mile heats, [...] Association to add $300; [...] The following entries [...] f. Madeira, Hunt's b. f. [...] b. g. Jonas Taylor, Berry [...] Williams' ch. c. Somers[et ...] Bellona, Also ch. c. G[...] Metz. Won by Madeira. [...]

SUMMA[RY.]

Madeira [...]
Somerset [...]
Ellen Berry [...]
Metz [...]
Kittie Guild [...]
Bellona, Gallilee, and Jon[...] first heat.

Time—1:51[...]

Third race, dash of a m[ile ...] ciation purse $150. [...] started: Ballentine's ch. [...] son's b. g. Bay Tom, Ha[...] Cheatham's b. g. Mephis[...] ch. f. Fanny Malone, McG[...] Won by Stamford, Fanny [...] chette third. Time, 2:2[...] gan's b. c. Astral sold th[...] race, but was withdrawn. [...]

Drizzling rain all da[y ...] Attendance very good, co[...]

THE TRI[...]

Special Dispatch to Th[e ...]

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. [...] prize-shooting by the [...] verein took place, to-[...] club-house. About fo[...] pated. Eighteen valua[ble ...] up to be shot fo[r ...] awarded to F. Jaeger; th[e ...] the third to J. W. D[...] Guther; the fifth to P. [...] made the greatest num[ber ...] F. Jaeger was second, m[...] menthal third, making 1[...]

AQUA[TIC.]

Special Dispatch to T[he ...]

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—A[...] raise a fund of £1,000 fo[r ...] ing George Brown, the [...] Great Britain to conte[st ...] championship of the wo[rld ...]

BASE[-BALL.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. [...] ics, 7; Philadelphias, 6[...]

AMUS[EMENTS.]

HOOLEY'[S ...]

There is something [...] pression be allowed, in [...] They contain a certain [...] rangement which temp[...] a drama can be readily [...] of them. Three of hi[s ...] atized, and all three of [...] less unsuccessful. Th[...] len," a prurient, siniste[r ...] been worked upon [...] writers, and not o[...] ceeded in making [...] in any particular. Th[...] marks is the productio[n ...] the first time in Chica[go ...] a drama entitled "Ma[...] the romance of the sa[...] It does not differ in a[...] works by Mr. Collins. [...] iety to illustrate the [...] purely physical educat[...] gerated them, an[d ...] amusing burlesqu[e ...] "trains for a race" [...] That his brutishness [...] he is made to seduce [...] and try to involve hi[...] justice to the story, [...] marry her, whereupo[n ...] and is murdered him[...] dences of brutishness [...] lery applauds—his [...] companions; his [...] headed obstinacy. [...] that, being one [...] sketches, he is a [...] dramatist has fallen i[...] have done in prepari[ng ...] They have been decei[ved ...] promises of dramatic [...] lowed him closely. I[...] author to follow. Po[...] of ideas, he has [...]

SPORTING.

Opening Day of the Fall Meeting at Dexter Park.

Reading of the Final Entries and Selling of Pools on the Two First Races.

The Owner of Judge Fullerton Challenges the World for $10,000 a Side.

THE TURF.

OPENING OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

The final entries for the Dexter Park fall meeting were made yesterday evening, and several pools were sold on to-day's races, which will commence promptly at 2 p. m. The amount taken in was $800, all of which was planked down in currency, showing that the sporting men at least are not short of funds. The pools were not very large in amount, owing doubtless to the outside excitement, and, besides, the betting on the opening day's races of a meeting is usually rather light. In the three-minute race, where there will be four starters, Amy B. sold favorite, and Moss Rose second. In the 2:30 race there are eleven entries, all of which will start, except, perhaps, Ada F. The horses entered for this race are so well matched that there will be a most interesting struggle for the lead, and if it is decided in less than five heats it will be because some one of the horses develops an unexpected rate of speed. Badger Girl sold as favorite, Kate Hazzard and Molly Morris alternating as second choice. For the particulars of to-day's and to-morrow's races, see advertisement on the first page. During the interval between the two races to-day, the celebrated running horses Joe Daniels and Hubbard will be speeded around the track. They are both on the way to California to contend for the $20,000 purse, and are in splendid condition.

We have before alluded to the change for the better in the character of the music which is to enliven the races. To-day's programme will be as follows:

1. "Jubilee March"..... Saro
2. "Concert overture"..... Leutner
3. Polka, "Barbe Bleu"..... Offenbach
4. "Farewell to the Forest"..... Mendelssohn
5. Potpourri on National Airs..... Hebeke
6. "Whirlwind Polka"..... Levy
7. Quadrille, "Grand Duchesse"..... Offenbach
8. Galop, "Clear the Track"..... Faust.

PERSONAL.

Budd Doble and the famous trotting mare Goldsmith Maid arrived in the city yesterday morning.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD

From the New York Sun, Sept. 27.

It would seem from the following challenge, which has been published, that the owners of Judge Fullerton have formed the same estimate of that horse which we expressed in the *Sun* some time ago:

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1873.

Editors Turf, Field, and Farm:

I will trot Judge Fullerton against the Kentucky stallion Blackhawk, or any horse, mare, or gelding in the world, a race, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, over Fleetwood Park Course, for $10,000 a side, half forfeit. Race to be trotted between the 10th and 20th day of October. Above to be accepted within one week. W. M. HUMPHREY.

Mr. Humphrey thinks that Fullerton can beat any other horse on the turf. We think so, too, *provided he is driven to win.*

We learn that within a few weeks other colts of Edward Everett have developed such speed as to promise to equal, if not to surpass, even Fullerton.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29.—The fall meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association began to-day, with three races.

First Race—Young America stake for 2-year-olds, dash of a mile, $25 entrance, pay or play, the Association to add $300; $50 to the second horse. The following entries started: Malone's ch. c. by The Moor, Cheatham's ch. f. Vaultress, Turner's b. c. Viscount, also ch. f. Pardee, Walsh's ch. f. Ballet, Cadwallader's ch. f. Impudence, Williams & Co.'s b. c. Fairplay, Morrill's ch. f. Bridget Martin, Scott's ch. c. Kense Penne. Won by Vaultress, Ballet second, Bridget Martin third. Time, 1:51¼.

Second Race—Linck's Hotel stake for green 3-year-olds, mile heats, $25 subscription, the Association to add $300; $50 to second horse. The following entries started: Harding's ch. f. Madeira, Hunt's b. f. Kittie Guild, Taylor's b. g. Jonas Taylor, Berry's ch. f. Ellen Barney, Williams' ch. c. Somerset, Ballentine's ch. c. Bellona. Also ch. c. Gallilee, Jackson's b. f. Metz. Won by Madeira.

SUMMARY.

Madeira	1	1
Somerset	2	dis.
Ellen Berry	3	2
Metz	4	3
Kittie Guild	dis.	4
Bellona, Gallilee, and Jonas Taylor distanced in the first heat.		

Time—1:51¼; 1:53¼.

Third race, dash of a mile and a quarter, Association purse $150. The following entries started: Ballentine's ch. f. Alice McFall, Madison's b. g. Bay Tom, Harding's b. f. Pianchette, Cheatham's b. g. Mephisto, Barney & Malone's ch. f. Fanny Malone, McGibbons' b. m. Stanford. Won by Stamford, Fanny Malone second, Pianchette third. Time, 2:20¾. Robinson & Morgan's b. c. Astral sold the favorite in the first race, but was withdrawn.

Drizzling rain all day. Track very heavy. Attendance very good, considering the weather.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 29.—The semi-annual prize-shooting by the Dubuque Schuetzenverein took place to-day at the Society's club-house. About forty members participated. Eighteen valuable prizes were put up to be shot for. The first was awarded to F. Jaeger; the second to C. C. Berry; the third to J. W. Dick; the fourth to F. Guther; the fifth to P. Decker. Mr. J. W. Dick made the greatest number of centre-shots, 22; F. Jaeger was second, making 18; and M. Blumenthal third, making 16.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—A movement is on foot to raise a fund of £1,000 for the purpose of sending George Brown, the champion sculler, to Great Britain to contest with Sadler for the championship of the world.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Base ball—Athletics, 7; Philadelphias, 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE

There is something phantasmic, if the expression be allowed, in Wilkie Collins' romances. They contain a certain dramatic strength of arrangement which tempts one into the belief that a drama can be readily constructed out of any of them. Three of his novels have been dramatized, and all three of them have been more or less unsuccessful. The last, "The New Magdalen," a prurient, sinister, sensational affair, has been worked upon by hundreds of dramatic writers, and not one of them has succeeded in making the piece successful in any particular. The occasion for these remarks is the production at Hooley's Theatre, for the first time in Chicago for nearly two years, of a drama entitled "Man and Wife," drawn from the romance of the same title by Mr. Collins. It does not differ in any particular from other works by Mr. Collins. The author, in his anxiety to illustrate the evils attendant upon a purely physical education, has as usual exaggerated them, and created a rather amusing burlesque. The man who "trains for a race" is of course a brute. That his brutishness may be fully exemplified, he is made to seduce a girl, refuse to marry her, and try to involve his friend. To give a poetic justice to the story, he is finally compelled to marry her, whereupon he tries to murder her and is murdered himself. There are other evidences of brutishness about him which the gallery applauds—his coarse utterances and low companions; his bravado, and his bull-headed obstinacy. It is needless to say that, being one of Wilkie Collins' sketches, he is a miserable caricature. The dramatist has fallen into the same error that all have done in preparing Collins for the stage. They have been deceived by the Will-o'-the-Wisp promises of dramatic availability, and have followed him closely. In reality, he is a miserable failure to follow. Possessing but a limited number of ideas, he has to greatly enlarge his incident with dialogue, and one petty discovery is food for half-a-dozen chapters. Hence, in striving to give a coherent story in the drama, and in following the author at the same time, the result arrived at is a very incoherent story told in six long acts—because the verbose dialogue of Mr. Collins is followed out faithfully. Those who have read the novel can follow the play; those who have not, and can make neither head nor tail of the story, rise from their seats at the fifth act, supposing that they have done all that is usually required of them. To illustrate the sterility of the author, the seduction of *Ann Sylvester* and the brutality of *Geoffrey Delmayne* occupy three dreary acts, in which the ethics of seduction and kindred chaste topics, with plenty of pleasantly suggestive situation and dialogue hold the audience to their seats. The profundity of the author may be observed from a charming sentiment. The seduced asks the friend of the seducer, "Don't you despise me?" The friend of the seducer replies, "No man can think of his mother and despise a woman." [Applause.] Similarly: No man can think of his father and despise a man. Argal: No man can think of both his parents and despise anybody. Enough for the present about the piece. The acting is on the whole, good. *Geoffrey Delmayne* is one of Mr. Blaisdell's best parts, and surely he made it disgusting enough even for Mr. Collins' depraved appetite. Mr. Sullivan made up capitally. It is true that in the first act, with his straw hat and heavy side-whiskers, he looked like a retired pirate, but his mild voice and gentle manner entirely dissipated any such injurious opinion. His acting was excellent throughout. Miss Meek played as she always does, carefully and well. Fuller comment is unnecessary.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

There was quite a large audience attracted to Myers' Opera-House last evening by a fresh programme of novelties presented by Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's sable troupe. It may be remarked, in starting, that the performance is irreproachable for a minstrel show, and care is taken to omit any suggestion that could be considered improper or even indelicate. The show, being decent, is worthy of notice, decency being the first requisite in every show. Vocal and instrumental music of rather a fine order begins the evening, several sentimental and comic ballads being rendered, the former being intended for ladies and gentlemen, so as to give the young man an opportunity of saying something sweet to the young woman, and the latter to give her a chance to laugh it away. "Pretty as a Daisy," quite a nice simile, is made into a song which the Hon. Bobby Newcomb renders in his own unique way. Tyrrell, Surridge, Lang, and Kayne are the names of four gentlemen constituting a remarkable quartette, who use their musical genius with admirable effect. "Who Owns That Velvet Coat?" is a very funny farce, at which everybody with a laugh in their composition expelled it from their systems. Mackin and Wilson sang "Charming Little Susie" in charming style, their manner (that is an operatic term) being the thing. Arlington's banjo-solos, which followed, are too well and too widely known to need more than mere mention. George Davenport, Jr., Esq., told all about the "Gens d'Armes" in an entertaining way, and the evening wound up with the "sensational, pictorial, and realistic sketch" entitled "On the Frontier." It was excellent, and brought down the house repeatedly. Altogether the bill is immense, and deserves to be patronized.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

There was a fair attendance at McVicker's last evening to witness the presentation of "Immolation," which has already been noticed in detail. This will be the last night, as to-morrow evening Bronson Howard's best effort, "Saratoga," will supplant it. Every one should go to-night and to-morrow also.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler-Explosion in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 29.—About 9 o'clock this morning Wilson's saw and shingle-mill, five miles from Farwell, on the Western Division of the F. & P. M. Railway, exploded a boiler, instantly killing the engineer, named Hutchinson, and severely injuring six or seven others. The explosion was occasioned by low water in the boiler.

At Blackmer's mill, 4 miles southeast from Bridgeport, on the F. & P. M. R. R., a flue collapsed, killing an old man whose name I have been unable to obtain. A horse standing near was thrown 300 feet, and, notwithstanding the horse was not seriously injured, the harness was torn from its body.

A Collision on the Pennsylvania Central.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29.—An accident occurred to the Southern express-train east on Sunday morning on the Pennsylvania Road, which caused the death of one man and the wounding of another. The morning was foggy, rendering it impossible to see far ahead. Near Boliver station, the express dashed into two or three freight-cars which became detached from a train in advance and had run back on a grade for several miles. By the application of the brakes considerable force of the collision was abated. The engine and first three passenger-cars were considerably damaged. In the wreck was found the dead body of a colored man who had evidently been stealing a ride between two of the express-cars. Other passengers were slightly bruised, but none seriously injured.

Fell into a Threshing-Machine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 29.—A citizen of Centropolis, about thirty miles south of here, fell into a threshing-machine on Saturday, and was almost instantly killed.

Accidental Poisoning.

PEORIA, Sept. 29.—A sad case of accidental poisoning occurred here last night. Mrs. Harvey, an aged widow lady living on Third street, has been sick for some time. Yesterday, her daughter, Mrs. McQueen, living near Washington, Ill., gave her some arsenic in place of magnesia, by mistake, and, notwithstanding the efforts of physicians, the old lady died at midnight from the effects of the poison. The poisoning was purely accidental.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Tennessee Railroad Purchase.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—Winslow Warren, Wilson, purchasers of the Edgefield & Kentucky Road, now the Southern half of the Nashville Division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Road, paid $100,000 in Tennessee bonds to the Comptroller on the third installment, $250,000, the remainder of the installment, to be paid in a few days. The fourth and last installment of $250,000 falls due twelve months hence.

Rumored Consolidation of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—Rumor is current here that negotiations have been commenced between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies, tending towards an amalgamation. It is rather improbable that such a union will become an accomplished fact.

Railroad Enterprise in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—A company was organized this evening, composed of the most prominent men in this city, under the name of the Titusville Trunk Pipe Line Company, with a capital stock of $250,000, and will proceed immediately to laying the lines for the transportation of oil to this point from all the producing districts, including the Butler County district.

Missouri Railroad Project.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 29.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State for the Hannibal, Moulton & Minnesota Railroad Company, an organization with $10,000,000 capital, formed for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Hannibal to Minnesota, with a branch to Des Moines.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Marshall McCall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Hon. Marshall McCall died yesterday. He formerly represented the Cadiz, Onio, district in the Senate two terms, and was a wealthy and highly respected citizen.

Bryan Hawley.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—Bryan Hawley, a prominent citizen of this county, died at Marshall, Texas, Friday last, of yellow fever.

Thomas B. DeWalden.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Thomas B. DeWalden, actor and dramatic author, was buried yesterday in Greenwood. His funeral was attended by a large number of members of the theatrical profession.

James Gibbons.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—James Gibbons, formerly President of the Fenian Brotherhood, died in this city, to-day, aged 75.

GREEN GROCERS.

They Want to Drive Their Customers to the Wholesale Dealers.

To Do This They Propose to Abolish the Credit System.

And Ignore Other Time-Honored Customs with Which the People Are Familiar.

Funny Meeting Last Evening to Consider the Innovations.

A meeting of retail grocers of the South Division who are opposed on principle to trusting people for the common necessaries of life during the prevalence of the financial panic, was held last evening in Central Hall, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. One object of the meeting was to organize a protective association which would enable the trade to guard against dead-beats. Another object was to decide upon a plan of action whereby the time-honored custom of giving credit might be done away with forever.

A dozen gentlemen out of the hundred present declined the honor of presiding. Mr. P. Gillespie finally consented to take the chair.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Manning, from the Committee on Organization, appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following declaration of absolute independence:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of forming a society to be known as the Grocers' Exchange, respectfully report in favor of such an organization, and they recommend that any and all retail grocers, butchers, and marketmen throughout the city may be admitted to membership.

1. That the principal object of such society be to adopt such plan for conducting business as will be to the mutual advantage of the entire membership; and to this end your committee recommend that immediate action be taken to establish uniform terms of selling goods to the consumers.

2. That some plan be adopted by the society to protect each and every member of the society from opening or continuing an account with any person whatever who does not now pay or heretofore has not paid bills promptly at maturity.

3. That it be the duty of every member of the society to furnish a complete list of all his customers that are delinquent, giving name and place of residence, if known.

4. That the members present here to-night proceed immediately to elect by majority vote a President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

5. That the society be considered as organized by the members here present signing their firm names to the articles of organization, now in the hands of our Chairman, and paying to him the sum of $2.

6. That at the next meeting of the society each member shall furnish and deliver to the Secretary a list of his delinquent customers, and that it be the duty of the Secretary to alphabetically enter the several lists so furnished in a proper book, which said delinquent book shall be at all times open to the inspection and for the use and benefit of every member of the society.

7. That suitable rooms be obtained for the use of the society, and that its members convene one evening in each week to transact any business that is deemed necessary, and consult together for the general success of the society, and the prosperity of its members, and that at such weekly meetings it shall be the duty of every member to report to the Secretary any and all new names that be deemed necessary to be added to the delinquent list.

The report was silently accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of a Secretary was suggested, but he was jumped in the interest of the Treasurer, who was deemed the most responsible officer that could be chosen.

The entire meeting, with the exception of an old and highly-respectable gentlemen named Hopkins, peremptorily refused to have anything whatever to do with the finances.

Hopkins was accordingly elected as a matter of necessity.

A gentleman remarked that it was customary in all well-governed assemblages to first elect a President.

Several said that was so.

A number of grocers were proposed for the position, but they wouldn't have anything to do with it under any circumstance.

When it seemed as if a President could not be found, Mr. M. N. Dutro jumped into the breach with a bravery that won deserved applause, and relieved Mr. Gillespie of further trouble.

The reading of the declaration of independence was then called for, and its adoption by sections proposed.

THE DEAD-BEAT.

This was about being carried into effect, when it was moved and carried that a paper headed as follows be circulated for signatures:

We, the undersigned, hereby organize ourselves into a society to be known as the Grocers', Butchers', and Marketmen's Exchange, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Organization.

Twenty-five names were appended, at a cost of $2 each. Appeals were made for more, without effect.

When it became evident that no more signers could be secured, a grocer named N. Martin read, or attempted to read, a senseless essay on the dead-beat, which must have been written for him by the chief beat in the immediate vicinity of his store. No one but a beat of some standing could have evinced so much knowledge of the vagaries of the order in general.

NO TRUST.

At the conclusion of his oration, Mr. Martin moved that, on and after the 1st of October, credit be not given.

The motion was seconded by a young man who seemed to have no customers to trust.

Mr. Minogue, a sensible man, said he could not agree to such a foolish proposition. He had honest people dealing with him with whom he was on the best of terms, and he could not do such a cruel thing to them on such short notice. In this time of financial stringency, when people of ordinary means had not the currency wherewith to pay their running expenses, it would be an act of meanness to shut down credit.

Mr. Martin pooh-poohed Mr. Minogue. If he felt so keenly for his poor customers, why didn't he loan them money with which to pay their bills?

This eminently wise remark was laughed at by every sensible man in the room.

This sort of applause induced Mr. Martin to amend his motion by fixing the date when credit should cease at Nov. 1.

The motion was then put and ignominiously defeated.

Whereupon Mr. Martin subsided.

THE DECLARATION.

The comprehensive magna charta of the trade was then taken up, and voted upon by sections, with the following result:

The first section was adopted. The second section would have been adopted also but for the irrepressible Martin, who moved that a committee be appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws. He was declared out of order, and the section was passed over. The remainder of the report was then adopted without change.

On motion, it was resolved that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at some more central point.

On motion, the grocers, butchers, and marketmen were invited to attend the next meeting, and help along the movement with their countenance and currency.

THE WEST SIDE HEARD FROM.

Mr. Martin called upon Mr. Hamilton, of the West Side, to give a succinct account of the prospect in that Division.

Mr. Hamilton replied that the grocers were hopeful in that section. They were organizing, and hoped to march to victory in a reasonable space of time.

THE SECRETARY.

Some one remarked that a Secretary had not been elected.

The Chair said that Mr. Underwood had been chosen.

Mr. Underwood said he hadn't.

The Chair was positive.

Mr. Underwood said he was another—of the mistaken ones. He had resigned immediately after election.

The Chair begged to be excused.

Mr. Martin moved that the Committee which had drawn up the delaration of independence be empowered to frame a constitution and by-laws. Carried.

Mr. Martin, who was now in full blast, moved the appointment of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries. Lost.

Mr. W. J. Manning was elected Secretary, after a modest declination.

CLOSING-UP TIME.

Mr. Martin, who was getting worse with great rapidity, moved that the members close their stores at 7 p. m. after the 1st of October.

It was suggested that they had better wait until there were members enough in the Society to speak of.

The Chair said it wouldn't be right to adopt such a resolution while they were so weak.

As there was no second, Mr. Martin, who was now very bad, withdrew his resolution.

The following were appointed to secure a convenient place for holding the next meeting: Messrs. Minogue, Bostler, and Martin.

It was resolved to meet next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Underwood wanted to know what was to become of the money in the hands of the Treasurer. He and some others had expended $22.35 in the interest of the Society. Where were they to get their money?

A motion that they be paid by the Treasurer was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Democratic, Republican, and Farmers' Movements in Sangamon County, Ill.—Vacancy in the Fourth Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Democratic Convention for the county meets here to-morrow to nominate county officers, and there is considerable excitement among the faithful, as to who shall have the honor of bearing the old Democratic banner aloft. The Republicans hold their Convention next week, and in the meantime the farmers are organizing, and on the 11th of October they will place a ticket in the filed, which the best informed believe will carry the county by a large majority. A meeting of Anti-Monopolists, without regard to past party associations, is called to meet in this city to-morrow night to effect a plan of co-operation with the farmers in the county elections, this fall. The resignation of the Hon. B. Wick, member of the Lower House of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, from the Forty-ninth Senatorial District of St. Clair County, was accepted to-day, and an election ordered to fill the vacancy for the 4th of November.

Farmers' Mass-Meeting at Greenup, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENUP, Ill., Sept. 29.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Farmers' mass-meeting at this place to-day was not largely attended. Nevertheless, the principal hall was well filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience. The only address of Mr. S. M. Smith on the occasion was the first effort of the kind in this county, and gave an impetus to the movement which was much needed. The first step in the direction of freeing our people from partisan control has been taken.

Anti-Monopolist Meeting to be Held at Winterset, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 29.—The Anti-Monopolists of Madison County will have a grand rally at Winterset, Thursday, Oct. 9. The Hon. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and the Hon. Fred. O'Donnell, of Dubuque, Iowa, will be present and speak. Mr. Smith is considered the champion of the Anti-Monopoly cause in the West.

Macoupin County Farmers' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Farmers' Convention, which met at this place to-day, was one of the largest conventions ever held in this county. It was composed of both Democrats and Republicans, and was harmonious throughout. The following nominations were made for the different offices: For County Judge, Lewis Solomon; for Clerk, Milton Metcalf; for Treasurer, A. A. Atkins; for County Superintendent of Schools, J. S. Kenyon. The ticket is equally divided between the two parties, and is quite satisfactory to all.

The resolutions adopted were quite lengthy, and were in favor of a free banking system and against the salary-grab.

Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—At the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Brodhead, of Northampton, offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on State Institutions and Buildings be, and are hereby, instructed to report an article to prevent the erection of any building for the holding of the sessions of the Legislature of this State until the project shall be approved by two successive legislatures. Laid on the table.

Alcorn's Remarkable Move to Secure Ames' Defeat.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special says that, in accordance with Attorney-General Morris' recent opinion, the Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation declaring his belief of the correctness of the opinion, and that according to the Constitution no election can be held until November, 1874, when Congressmen, State officers, and legislators will be elected. He appeals to the people of the State, and enjoins upon all the officers of the State, of the several counties, to aid him in carrying into practical effect the provisions of the Constitution bearing on this important question. The *Pilot*, Ames' organ, denounces the proclamation as incendiary and revolutionary.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 29.—There was another change in Arkansas politics to-day. The Attorney-General dismissed his suit in the Circuit Court against Gov. Baxter, the Governor issued an order disbanding the militia of the State, and the *Republican* newspaper changed hands, and will appear to-morrow as a Baxter paper, under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee. This affair creates a greater sensation than the money panic of last week.

Industrial Party Nominations in Jo Daviess County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ELIZABETH, Ill., Sept. 27.

The Industrial party of Jo Daviess County organized here to-day. Col. G. W. Curtiss, of Warren, was President of the Convention. A full county ticket was placed in nomination. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm. The nominations are: George Justice, of Stockton, for Judge; Samuel Hathaway, of Guilford, for Treasurer; John Bird, of Warren, for Clerk; Robert Brand, of Galena, for Superintendent of Public Schools. Former predilections, three Republicans and one Democrat; and all are farmers on the ticket save one. A County Corresponding Committee of one from each town was appointed, with C. W. Boone, of Warren, as Chairman.

CANADA.

A Sleepy Investigation—Changes in the Privy Council—The Late Bishop Farrell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—As an evidence of the lack of interest here in the doings of the Royal Whitewashers, it may be mentioned that scarcely an individual spectator entered the court-room last week, and on Saturday not one appeared. The whole time of Saturday's sitting was occupied in reading and signing the deposition of J. J. C. Abbott, during which one Commissioner slept, another paced the floor at the rear of the bench, indulging in snuff. The Clerk read the deposition while the Secretary read a magazine; some reporters slept, and messengers nodded in their seats. The Chairman of the Commission was the only one who appeared attentive.

A statement is gaining currency that Huntington is in possession of most important and conclusive documentary evidence, which has not yet seen the light, but which will be forthcoming when he appears before the Parliamentary Committee to substantiate his charges. Huntington still claims his ability to prove most conclusively, within half a day, every item of his charges. Several rumors are afloat as to a change in the personnel of the Privy Council. Three Superior Court Judges have just been appointed for Quebec Province.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 29.—The remains of the late Bishop Farrell now lie in state at his palace, and were yesterday and to-day viewed by large numbers of citizens. His remains are to be deposited in the transcept of the Cathedral to-morrow, and Pontifical Mass will be conducted here.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—For the England and Middle States, cloudy weather and rain will prevail to-night, the winds gradually veering to fresh and brisk northwesterly, decidedly lower temperature, and very generally clear weather on Tuesday. For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather, lower temperature, winds veering to the southwest and northwest, and rain areas. For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region very generally clear weather, low temperature, and northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force. For the Northwest, winds backing to southerly and rising temperature. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, northerly winds, falling temperature, clearing weather, with coast rains.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Its Session Yesterday Devoted Principally to the Recorder of Deeds.

His Cry for New Quarters Hearkened Unto—Proposed Buildings Examined.

New Members of the Board of Education—Resolutions Pertaining to the Fall Election.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Miller presided, and there were also present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Bussell, and Singer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Recorder of Deeds, recommending that the price for certified copies of abstracts be increased. Referred.

A communication was read from J. Edwards and W. L. Scully in which they offer to furnish rooms for the Recorder of Deeds in their building on Washington street near the Chamber of Commerce, for $7,000 per annum. Referred.

A communication was read from the Sanitary Superintendent, asking that he be empowered to send patients to the County Hospital. Referred.

Commissioner Ashton was called to the Chair.

CONCERNING THE RECORDER.

The Committee on Public Records, to whom was referred the resolution of Commissioner Galloway in regard to preparing indices in the Recorder's office, reported that little could be done by the Recorder until his office was moved, owing to lack of room in his present quarters.

Commissioner Galloway thought the excuse insufficient.

The report was filed.

The same Committee, through Commissioner Crawford, reported on the matter of securing offices for the Recorder of Deeds. He mentioned the Gallup & Peabody and Lakeside Buildings, but, as the Committee had been unable to agree, he advised that the Board visit the places mentioned and select for themselves.

PERTAINING TO THE ELECTION.

Commissioner Miller offered the following:

WHEREAS, It devolves upon the Board to appoint judges of election for the election to be held in this county on the 4th day of November, 1873; therefore,

Resolved, That the several persons who acted as judges of election at the judicial election in June, 1873, in said county, be, and they are hereby, appointed as a Board of Registry and as judges of election in their several election districts, for the said election, to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1873, and that the places for holding such election be, and the same are hereby, fixed in the several election precincts and districts where such election was held in June aforesaid.

In connection with the above a petition from citizens of a portion of the Seventh Ward was read, asking for an additional voting precinct.

Commissioner Miller introduced the following as an addition to his other resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners of the Seventh Ward, asking for another election precinct, be granted, and that the Committee on Civil Service select the Judges for said precinct, and report to this Board for its approval.

On motion, the whole subject of redistricting the wards and selecting the Judges was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Commissioners Miller, Herting, and Clough.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

On motion, the Board proceeded to elect two members of the County Board of Education to fill vacancies which will occur in September.

Messrs. H. B. Lewis and Henry Hames were elected.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the matter of providing new quarters for the Recorder of Deeds, and immediately visiting and inspecting the accommodations offered by several parties.

On motion of Commissioner Bogue, the Committee resolved to make the visit without delay.

And they started off.

WHAT THEY DID WHILE ABSENT.

The Committee marched into the room after an absence of about thirty minutes, their looks betokening that they had done nothing of particular importance. They visited the Lakeside Building, Gallup & Peabody's Building, Woodbridge's Building, and the Marine Bank Building.

Commissioner Galloway moved that the offer of the owner of the Marine Bank Building be accepted.

Commissioner Miller objected. Since he had seen the Lakeside Building his mind had undergone a change. The latter building suited him better.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the Committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Commissioner Crawford reported.

The Board then adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day.

FIRES.

Two Squares and a Half Consumed at Brenham, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The *Times'* special from Brenham, Tex., says: "A fire broke out last night in the store of Thomas Dyer, one of the wealthiest merchants here, and consumed the entire square. It reached the adjoining one and burned it entire, and one-half of the next square. The firms burned out are E. H. Abbott, F. Busch, Wood & Co., Warner & Brothers, Sellhasten & Brothers, C. Murguity, Buck & Levy, H. Frank, and G. S. Parker, and several bar-rooms, ten-pin alleys and restaurants." The loss is not stated.

At Janesville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 29.—Lynch & Farrell's slaughter-house was destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday morning,—the second one destroyed for them in five weeks.

In Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—A fire in Sacramento on Sunday, on M street, destroyed Anderson's boiler shop, Hunt's sash factory, and several other buildings. The loss is $50,000.

In Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 29.—The Episcopal church was struck by lightning about 1 o'clock this morning, took fire, and was destroyed before the fire could be arrested. Insured for $5,000.

In Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The burning of Slack's woolen-stocking factory this morning, throws 150 women out of employment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 12s@12s 6d; white, 12s 9d@12s 11d; club, 12s@13s 2d. Corn, 32s 3d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8¾@9d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Corn, 32s 3d. Clover seed, 45s@45s 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 29—5 p. m.—The rate of discount on the open market for three-months' bills is 5 per cent, same as the Bank of England, and the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 5 per cent. The demand for discount at the bank to-day, as well as in the open market, was very heavy, at the rate of 5 per cent. Of the £630,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, on balances, £124,000 was for America; the remainder goes to Germany. Consols for money and account, 92⅞; Bonds—5-20s of '65 and of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 42¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 29.—Bonds of 1862, 86¼.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Rentes, 56f 35c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,000. Buyers were in full attendance, operations mostly local, and prices were firmer, the market ruling steady. Sales of 9,000 through cows were made at $1.95; through Texas cows, $1.50@1.60; through Texan cows, $2.00.

HOGS—Market slow, with a few sales to cash customers at $3.50@3.60.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 6,260, making 9,950 for the week, against 9,190 for last week. Trade is fair, and prices are not materially changed, but there was a little weaker tone at the close. Poor to choice native steers, 9@12½c, and poorest to best Texans, 6@10c. Sales include 20 cars Texans, 5¼ cwt, 6½c; 11 cars, 5 cwt, 6@6½c; 3 cars, 6 cwt, 9c; 10 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, 10¼@10½c; 18 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10½@11½c; 5 cars Ohio, 6¾ cwt, 10c; 11 cars Kentucky steers, 7¾ cwt, 11½c; 7 cars Missouri cattle, 6 cwt, 9½c; and 12 cars fat Kentucky steers, 7¾ cwt, 11@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,550, making 27,620 for the week, against 29,470 for last week. Sheep closed dull and weak at 4¼@4½c. Lambs firmer and higher, with quick sales at 6@6½c. Included in sales were 177 Michigan sheep, 68 lbs, at 4½c; 85 do, 81½ lbs, at 5¼c; 77 Ohio, 77 lbs, at 5c; 267 Canada lambs, 71 lbs, at 7¼c; 70 do, 71 lbs, at 7¾c; 49 do, 87½ lbs, at 6c; 69 do, 92½ lbs, at 7½c; 125 Ohio sheep, 79 lbs, at 5c; 71 do, 81 lbs, at 6¼c; 35 do, 96 lbs, at 6c; 187 do, 97 lbs, at 5¾c; 185 do, 77 lbs, at 5½c; 75 Canada, 115½ lbs, at 6½c; 111 Canada lambs, 77 lbs, at 8c; 217 do, 72 lbs, at 7¾c; 103 State lambs, 64 lbs, at 7¼c; 300 Canada, 73½ lbs, at 7c; 226 Canada sheep and lambs mixed, 77 lbs, at 7c, and 199 State lambs, 64 lbs, at 7c.

SWINE—Fresh receipts, 8,230, making 31,650 for the week, against 35,490 for last week. Nothing was sold alive. Dressed were dull at 6¼@7¼c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—There was a greatly-improved feeling in trade to-day, and an increased jobbing distribution was noticeable. Business continues quiet, with manufacturers' prices unchanged. Cotton flannels and grain bags are still scarce. Dark and polka-spot prints fairly active. Fine cassimeres, wool flannels, and blankets in good demand and firm. Foreign and domestic dress fabrics selling freely. Shawls quiet.

Philadelphia Live-Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—CATTLE—Very dull and lower; sales 4,000 head at $4.00@7.00.

SHEEP—Lower; sales 17,000 at $4.00@5.75.

HOGS—Unchanged; sales of 7,000 at $4.00@7.25.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—COTTON—Closed firm and higher; middling uplands, 18¾c.

BREADS

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The resumption of business by the Union and Cook County National Banks and the National Bank of Commerce this morning has undoubtedly had a good effect on the public mind. People seem to feel confident that, somehow, the tangled skein of finance will gradually untangle itself, and while it must be acknowledged there are a good many hard knots in yet, it is doubtless true that some of them will untie themselves.

In the business of the banks that have resumed—or, for that matter, in a majority of those which did not suspend—the new deposits are to a considerable extent in currency. The business public show a desire to re-establish confidence. They can really do this with less risk than many timid people might suppose. The new deposits of currency will be, to a great extent, held sacred to meet the demands of the new depositors, and unless the banker is *sure* that he has currency enough to meet the demands of all depositors, both old and new, he will at least keep in mind that the new deposits are practically made on a new basis, and that he is more liable to be called on to pay the whole of them back to the individuals who made them. One of the fears that keeps currency out of the banks is that the pressure from the old depositors will result in their demands being liquidated too fast with the new deposits of currency. But justice to all would certainly demand that the old deposits should be liquidated no faster than the old bills receivable can be collected. The new business of a majority of the banks of this city, beginning with to-day, will necessarily be kept separate from the old business, even if there is not a scratch of a pen in any book to show such a distinction. Notwithstanding the advice of President Grant that the banks should give greater accommodations, no prudent banker would dare to lend the same proportion of these new deposits that he did of the old. The net result of this conservative policy in connection with the liquidation of old deposits will be a contraction of loans. While this may not be a pleasant prospect to the commercial community, it will be the necessary result of the panic. It will, however, be a healthy process, and probably only be of short duration. When credit is re-established so that the banks will venture to expand, there is no doubt that money will be abundant in the West, because the West is really rich.

The reaction from the effects of the panic must begin in the West, for the good reason that credit here is on a sounder basis than in New York. The loans of our banks are not made on collaterals of stocks and speculative bonds that have shrunk 25 to 50 per cent in the panic, but mainly on produce, that can scarcely fail to be worth more as soon as business is reorganized, while with many of the stocks, which it is surmised are held as collaterals by New York banks, it is doubtful if they ever recover their former prices. The fact is, we are, or can be, much more independent of the New York banks than most people think. In fact, the present situation may compel the West to cut loose from them.

The New York banks, in the issue of their Clearing-House certificates, have practically adopted a new kind of depreciated currency, in which they propose to pay drafts from the West. Bankers here are notified, from both New York and Philadelphia, to stamp their checks on those cities "Payable through the Clearing-House." Now this simply means that New York drafts are to be paid in Clearing-House certificates,—the new depreciated currency issued by the New York banks,—and worth, according to the latest quotations, about 96 cents in greenbacks on the dollar.

The West, however, is not obliged to take this new currency. Grain will sell in New York or Boston for currency, and if the New York banks insist on paying for it in Clearing-House certificates, the only way for the West to do is make use of the express companies. Let the proceeds of the sales of Western products be turned over to the express companies to be either brought West, or paid to any account in New York the owners of the produce may direct. In short, the American, Adams, United States, and Wells-Fargo Express Companies are much better New York correspondents just now than the New York banks. It is well known that in California the express companies do an immense business of this kind. The balances of Western banks in New York have been very much reduced, and the West can afford to establish new and independent business relations.

How the New York banks are to get out of their muddle with their Clearing-House certificates is a question difficult to answer. Even if the collaterals on which these certificates are based are good, the amount is too large to attempt to sell them for currency without considerable loss. There is probably no great stock of currency in New York, but whatever there is it will not go into the New York banks as long as they use the loan-certificates.

The plan of the Chicago banks in relation to their country correspondents is certainly more legitimate and safer for all concerned than that of the New York banks. It seems to be the general understanding that every tub must stand on its own bottom, except so far as one bank may feel inclined to render direct aid to another. Notice has been given by some of the Chicago banks to all their country correspondents, that all drafts on other banks, either in this city or elsewhere, sent to banks here, will *not* be credited to the account of the sender until collected in *currency*.

There are some indications of a disposition on the part of unscrupulous sharpers and speculators to get up an uneasy feeling in regard to the savings banks in this city. It seems that inquiries have been made at nearly all the savings banks as to how they would regard the transfer of the books of the depositors to other parties who might buy them of nervous depositors. It is believed that the object of the parties making these inquiries is to get up a speculation in savings bank accounts, so that sharpers may buy them at a heavy discount. In nearly all cases the bank officers have replied to these queries that they were legally bound to pay the account to no person—even at the end of sixty days' notice—except the individual who made the deposit. This should be the stand taken by all the savings banks in the city. If the business of speculating in savings bank books once gets started, the speculators will start all sorts of rumors to alarm the depositors, in order to buy their accounts at a large discount. The savings depositors should hold on to their accounts, and not allow themselves to be swindled into selling them at any discount.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

which resumed business this morning, publishes the following statement of its condition on reopening this morning. Comparison with the figures published in THE TRIBUNE on Saturday, showing the condition of the bank on Thursday evening, will show that it has been strengthened in the interim:

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted and Demand Loans	$456,113
U. S. Bonds	132,950
Premium on same	10,000
Real Estate	34,546
Stamps	1,600
Due from Banks and Bankers	41,261
Currency on hand	88,761
	$765,231

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000
Circulation	118,800
Surplus	12,500
Profit and Loss	7,007
Due Banks and Bankers	271,968
Due City Depositors	104,955
	$765,231

LOCAL RATES FOR BONDS.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this p.m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¼	....
5-20s of '62	110	....
5-20s of '64	110	....
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	....
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112	....
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113	....
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113	....
10-40s ex. int	109	....
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110	....
U. S. currency 6s	111¼	....
Gold and coupons	109@110	....
Gold exchange	....	106@107
Chicago City 7s	....	99 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 & int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The situation is improving, and bank officials state that, so far as this city is concerned, the present danger is passed. Money remains unquotable. Loans in gold were made at flat to ⅛ per cent for use. At the opening and close, loans were made free of interest to either borrower or lender.

The gold market was influenced by the order of the Treasurer to prepay the November interest. Owing to this, and to further remittances of coin from London to New York, the price declined from 113¼ to 111⅜, recovered to 112⅜, and closed at 112¼.

The prepayment of the November interest at the Treasury to-day only amounted to $509. There are $187,500,000 of 6 per cents, the interest on which is due in November, held abroad, and the interest on this amounts to $5,625,000, which will not be collected even under the most favorable circumstances, before the 15th of November. The interest on registered new 5s amounts to $4,000,000, and this cannot be paid before the 15th prox., because the books do not close until then. Possibly parties abroad may cut off coupons from the 6 per cents immediately, but even then they would not reach here under ten days. The books for registered 6 per cents do not close until the 1st prox., and the small clerical force at Washington will not be able to write them up before the last of next week, so that when payment of registered interest is made it will not be before the 15th of October.

Clearances, $33,842,000.

Foreign exchange generally quiet, and for actual business quoted at 104½@105 for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and 105@106 for sight. Commercial bills sold all the way from 101 to 103½.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $50,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad for the third week in September, 1873, were $34,103 against $28,856 for the same time in 1872; increase, $5,247.

In early street dealings in stocks, a weak feeling predominated, but a firmer tone soon set in, and continued throughout the day. Dividend-paying shares were in good demand and in small supply at improving prices at the close. The largest business and greatest improvement was in New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Harlem, although Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and low-priced stocks generally participated freely in the improvement. Stocks were strong at the final close at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
New York Central & Hudson	92	93
Erie	51	52
Lake Shore	75	76
Northwestern	43	44
Northwestern preferred	67½	68
Rock Island	91½	..
Pacific Mail	34½	35
St. Paul	34½	35
Ohios	30	31
Western Union Telegraph	68	69
Wabash	44½	45½
Union Pacific	20	21
C. C. & I. Central	22½	23
Harlem	111	..

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Parmalee st, bet Leavett and Oakley, n f, 25x124 6-100 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $650.

Lincoln st, 254 ft s w of Milwaukee av, s e f, 25x132 ft, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $1,200.

Twenty-sixth st, 24 ft e of Garibaldi, n f, 24x109½ ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $2,600.

Robey st, 16 ft n of Polk, w f, 24x114 4-10 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $4,100.

Park st, 100 ft n w of Evergreen av, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $1,300.

Seventeenth st, 207 ft e of Centre av, n f, 122x124 ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $5,000.

High st, 225 ft n of Belden av, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $880.

Western av, n w corner of Marvin st, e f, 48x124 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $1,900.

Halsted st, 25 ft s of English st, e f, undivided ½ of 25x110 ft, and buildings, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $1,100.

Johnson place, 148 4-10 ft n of Egan av, w f, 40 4-10x 132½ ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $3,000.

Sixteenth st, 235 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x62 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $912.

Indiana st, 99 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x93½ ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,200.

Lexington st, 312 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Butterfield st, 148½ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x 97 ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $1,500.

Halsted st, 150 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 50x125 8-10 ft, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $2,050.

Fourth av, 75 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $6,300.

River st, Nos. 6 and 8, 95 ft s w of Rush st bridge approach, s e f, 48 ft to river, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $31,812.

Hinman st, 100 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $1,000.

Phinney st, n of VanBuren st, e f, 50x129 5-12 ft, dated Aug. 10, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Ridgeville road, sixth lot south of Armitage road, w f, Lot 6, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $600.

Lowe av, second lot s of Wahpansch av, w f, Lot 3, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $655.

Calumet av, n w cor of Twenty-third st, e f, 49 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $5,380.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, 399 4-10 ft s e of Racine av, n e f, 100x125 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-third st, w of railroad, n f, 75x137 ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 21, Block 8, Orvis' Subdivision n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $400.

Lots 14 and 15, Block 8, Phare's Subdivision e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $500.

Lot 16, Block 6, Subdivision of n 74 rods e of railroad n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,800.

Same property, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $1,750.

Lot 42, Block 1, Montgomery's Subdivision of part of Lot 16, Assessor's Division of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $750.

Lots 19 to 24, and e 15 ft Lot 25, Stone's Addition, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 10 and 11, Block 3, Prout & Colman's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,400.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,505	5,194	5,700	5,381
Wheat, bu	147,600	96,210	82,803	43,810
Corn, bu	198,948	187,320	317,578	86,593
Oats, bu	46,237	79,520	125,109	21,321
Rye, bu	2,490	11,059	400	2,400
Barley, bu	11,930	75,290	21,357	32,168
Grass seed, lbs	200,954	95,850	55,020	53,427
Flax seed, lbs	264,115	295,924	249,620	186,738
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	34,200	467	....
Cured meats, lbs	8,830	53,550	319,347	296,100
Beef, brls	....	....	....	95
Pork, brls	....	....	12	....
Lard, lbs	3,900	34,515	50,023	34,475
Tallow, lbs	9,380	23,110	17,200	20,320
Butter, lbs	72,061	104,550	34,549	62,300
Live hogs, No	474	4,771	4,644	5,441
Cattle, No	422	1,862	724	1,633
Sheep, No	....	245	....	....
Hides, lbs	102,800	65,560	67,680	103,920
Highwines, brls	77	194	6	423
Wool, lbs	84,564	90,280	165,580	75,340
Potatoes, bu	2,776	1,986	....	....
Lumber, m feet	1,481	5,159	2,887	2,211
Shingles, m	1,660	1,680	2,253	3,060
Lath, m	50	901	602	137
Salt, brls	60	....	2,360	4,316

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,709 bu wheat; 1,083 bu corn; 6,806 bu oats; 5,521 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 265 cars wheat; 269 cars corn; 33,950 bu No. 2 do by canal; 23 cars oats; 8½ cars rye; 50½ cars barley. Total (616 cars), 267,000 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	24,871	187,920	33,196	218,288	103,592
By canal	26	5,136	....	....	....
To Buffalo	8,104	175,343	1,011,536	27,033	11,000
To Oswego	....	22,600	....	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	801	....	15,004	....	....
To Huron	1,015	....	34,906	....	....
Other U.S.p's	220	....	4,593	16,275	37,000
To Montreal	....	29,800	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	142,679	....	....	....
Other C. pts	....	22,450	....	....	....
Total	35,037	605,887	1,099,235	261,594	151,592

Also 10,296 bu rye shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, and stronger, under a good demand for cash lots by parties who had the currency in hand to pay for it, and in sympathy with a better feeling elsewhere.

As a dispatch from New York gave it this morning, the "clouds are clearing." There is now no doubt of it, though it may be some time yet before the status of commercial matters is restored to the condition of two weeks ago. Indeed, it would perhaps be well that the community should not return to the ante-bello state. It is all right to have faith in one another, as the old song tells us to do; but experience shows that we may trust some men, and some things, only to take the losing side in a huge confidence game.

The condition of affairs in produce circles was very satisfactory to-day; a tone of general healthiness pervaded the markets which augured better things in the near future. There was plenty of money on the floor for the purchase of produce, and prices advanced with the competition of buyers. But it was noticeable that some of the money was held back, quotations having risen faster than was anticipated, and some was sent elsewhere. We heard of one "block" from Iowa that was sent here for wheat, but which will be forwarded to New York to-night for investment in Northwestern. Perhaps that stock will have advanced by the time the money arrives on the seaboard as much as wheat has gone up in this city.

However, the fact is not without its significance. If prices should advance too rapidly the result will probably be to shut off some money which would otherwise come here, as the shipping margin would be reduced to a much lower point than now. And we may remember that some of the currency already sent here cannot at present be duplicated.

It will be well to go slow for awhile in produce as in other circles. It might prove to be the height of madness to rush again into speculative trading in grain for several days to come, and it is possible that the Directors of the Board of Trade will deem it wisdom not to lift the embargo on options just yet. Currency is at too high a premium (3 per cent was paid in New York to-day for a shipment hither) to foster the adjustment of outstanding differences, and they should be pretty well cleared up before starting out anew.

Our receipts of produce were somewhat larger this morning than was anticipated, and will probably continue to be fair, though the majority of commission men are discountenancing the sending in of grain for a few days to come. Our stocks are large, but it is gratifying to know that we have less corn here now than a week ago.

In general business circles there was a feeling of relief, very different to that of last week. No great increase was noticed in the amount of sales, but everything indicates an active and prosperous autumn.

Dry-goods jobbers report continued quiet, with little or no change in prices. Orders were coming in very sparingly, and were being filled at about former quotations, the market ruling steady. In the grocery market the situation was unchanged. Only a small amount of business was transacted, the demand being restricted to small orders, just to meet immediate requirements, and prices were not subjected to any appreciable change. Nominally, they were firm, both for staple and side-goods. There was a good local inquiry for table and cooking butter, but the outside demand was inconsiderable. Former quotations were sustained. Cheese was inquired for to only a limited extent, orders coming almost exclusively from retailers. Prices, though quotably unchanged, were easy, the general tendency being downward. Coal remains firm as previously quoted. In the fish and dried-fruit markets there were no changes worthy of special mention. Comparatively little business was transacted in either branch, and prices were again quoted steady and unchanged. Hay was dull, especially pressed descriptions. Hides were inactive and nominal. Oils ruled firm. Paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were unchanged.

A moderate business was transacted at the lumber yards, previous prices being maintained. The offerings at the sale docks were large, probably about 45 or 50 cargoes, composed largely of piece stuff. A few cargoes were disposed of early, but the market ruled dull, and prices easy at $8.00@9.00 for piece stuff of ordinary length. Other grades were also weak, the sellers being willing to accept lower figures, for the currency, though on the whole a better feeling existed than last week, owing to the improvement in financial affairs. Metals and tinners' stock were rather quiet, though some dealers were receiving and filling orders as usual, and at former prices. Iron and nails were also in light request, though nails are moving to a comparatively fair extent. There was only a light demand for brick, lime, and cement to meet current wants, but trade, as a rule, was quiet and prices little better than nominal. Cooperage and naval stores also remain quiet. Under the head of hops, wool, or broom corn there were no new features of importance. The demand, particularly for the two latter staples, is restricted to meeting the daily wants of consumers. Wool might be quoted nominally easier, though many parties anticipate no material change in values when trade is resumed. There was more doing in seeds to-day, and timothy was a shade firmer, and flax steady. Clover was offered at lower figures. Green fruits were dull, and most domestic varieties were lower. Potatoes were also slow of sale, and easy, as well as poultry, game, and eggs.

Lake freights were active, and ½c lower, there being a large supply of vessels in port, which fact made carriers willing to concede the ½c, as one of them did on Saturday evening. Rates to Buffalo by sail were 7c on corn, and 8c on wheat. To Kingston wheat was quoted at 14@14½c, and to Montreal at 20c. A total of 23 charters was reported, which will carry out 160,000 bu wheat, and 500,000 bu corn.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 90c per gallon for currency, and some orders on the floor to be paid for with checks, but no disposition to sell except for cash. There is a better supply here, but it is not excessive. Currency is slower in coming here for highwines than for grain.

Provisions were again quiet, almost to inactivity, with very little offering, but a dull feeling on the part of holders, especially in meats, which are quotable at ½c decline, though they should probably have been marked down to present figures two or three days ago. Mess pork was in some request, for small lots, and a shade firmer, but with no improvement in the winter options. Lard was unchanged. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, $14.25@14.50; do seller October, nominal; do seller December, $12.50@13.00; seller January, $13.00@13.25. Lard, cash or seller September, 7⅝@7¾c; summer do, $7⅛@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller January, 7¾c; do seller February, 7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8@10c for winter, and 7½@9c for summer. Dry salted meats lower at 7@7½c for shoulders; 8@8¼c for short ribs; and 8¼c for short clear. English meats, 8¼c for short ribs; 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅜@6⅝c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4⅝@6½c. Sales were limited to 150 brls mess pork at $14.50; 100 brls do at $14.00; 1,000 brls do (Saturday evening) seller October at $14.00; 50 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do seller January at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs summer cured long clear at 8c.

Flour was in better demand, which resulted in a larger aggregate of sales than on any day for a week past, though the bulk of the transactions were on direct telegraphic order. Local shippers made some inquiry, but were not generally willing to pay asking prices. There was nominally no change in quotations, which were about on the basis of $6.75 for fair shipping extras. Rye flour was in good request and firm. Bran was quiet and steady at $10.50 on track. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Wis.) at $6.12½; 500 brls do on private terms; 50 brls red winter extras (American Eagle) at $7.50; 100 brls unsound winter at $4.50; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do (Iowa City) at $5.25; 1,000 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye and 200 brls do (half King William to arrive,) at $4.75. Total, 2,450 brls. Also 1 car coarse middlings at $10.50 on track.

Wheat was in very good demand on cash lots, which averaged 4@5c higher, while settlements of next month's options were slow at 1@2c advance. The European markets were generally quoted "off," but their decline during the past ten days has been far less than ours, and can scarcely be expected to stop the instant that we recover our composure, especially as there is still a very good shipping margin, in spite of the fact that currency for buying our wheat commands 3@4 per cent premium in New York. The seaboard markets were firm. The demand for cash lots was principally for shipment, which was helped by the fact of lower lake freights, and receivers experienced no difficulty in working off their consignments, while there was money enough in the hands of speculative investors to have changed the ownership of a considerable proportion of the wheat in store if holders had been willing to dispose of it. Few cared to sell, however, unless those who had it on country account, and wanted to forward the currency therefor. The rest was in strong hands, and generally held for a further advance. Hence some shippers experienced considerable difficulty in filling out cargoes. Cash No. 2 spring opened this morning at 98c (before 'Change), and advanced to $1.02 at the close. Seller October opened at $1.00, and advanced to $1.02½ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.05½@1.07, with a good demand but light offerings. The other grades were in fair request. No. 1 spring closed at $1.06½, and No. 3 do at 93c. Rejected was wanted at 75c, but none was on sale at that price. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.06½; 800 bu do at $1.06; 2,400 bu do at $1.05½; 21,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.02; 26,600 bu do at $1.01½; 63,000 bu do at $1.01; 14,400 bu do at $1.00½; 25,200 bu do at $1.00; 5,000 bu do (before 'Change) at 98c; 800 bu Northwestern at $1.02; 1,200 bu do at $1.01½; 1,200 bu do at $1.01; 16,600 bu No. 3 spring at 93c; 1,200 bu do at 91c; 21,200 bu do at 90c. Total, 201,400 bu.

Corn was active and strong, being 2c per bu higher on cash lots, though only ½c higher on the option for next month's delivery, settlements of which were relatively slow. The receipts were not heavy, and were materially exceeded by the shipments of Saturday, while our stock exhibits a decrease of 15,000 bu for the week ending with Saturday morning. This fact made holders firm in their views, while the further decline in lake freights, and a firm tone in New York, made buyers willing to follow the market upward. There were plenty of purchasers for cash lots, and much of it was wanted for shipment to New England interior points, from which the currency has been rolled out freely, attracted by the recent heavy decline here, and the certainty that the drop could not be other than temporary. The feeling that the crisis is practically over, at least so far as Chicago is concerned, also tended to firmness in corn, though it did not materially help the price of options, which are so nearly settled up that there is no fear of a pressure from the short interest. Regular No. 2 opened at 36c, advanced to 37½c, and closed firm at 37c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 37½c, and high mixed and No. 1 at 37⅞c. Rejected closed at 35c. Seller October sold at 37@38c, closing at 37⅞c. Seller November sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu high mixed at 37⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 40,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 110,000 bu do at 37c; 25,000 bu do, before 'Change, at 37c; 5,000 bu do at 36c; 2,400 bu rejected at 35c; 400 bu do at 34½c. Total, 199,800 bu.

Oats were active and strong, averaging 1½@1⅝c higher than on Saturday, being quoted firmer in New York, while sympathy with wheat and corn, and much larger shipments than receipts, helped to a buoyant feeling. There was a good demand for car lots, for currency, some being wanted by local dealers, and some for rail shipment, but little for lake transportation. Cash No. 2 opened at 28½c, advanced to 29⅝c, and closed with 29½c bid. Seller October opened at 28⅞c, and advanced to 30c at the close. Seller November was nearly nominal at 31½@32⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 at 29⅝c; 43,200 bu do at 29½c; 12,000 bu do at 29c; 5,000 bu do at 28⅞c; 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 31c; 1,200 bu do at 30½c; 1,800 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29½c; 600 bu No. 1 white at 33c; 600 bu rejected at 27½c; 600 bu do at 27½c; 600 bu do at 26⅝c; 600 bu do at 26c; 600 bu by sample at 35c; 1,200 bu do at 32c; 600 bu do at 30½c. Total, 77,000 bu.

Rye was dull and 1c lower, though the receipts were small, and offerings light. There are several orders here, but not accompanied with the cash, as there was not such a marked decline in rye as in other grain to call out shipments of currency hither. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 62c, and 400 bu do at 61c.

Barley was quiet because scarce. There was a very good demand for the speculative grade, brewers being in attendance from several other points, as well as from this city, but there were few offerings, though they advanced their bids 6c per bu from Saturday's outside quotations. The market closed firm at $1.26. No. 3 was relatively dull, advancing only 3c, and closed at 98c outside of Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses; their receipts brought $1.00. Rejected was weak, selling at 75c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at $1.26; 3,200 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24; 2,000 bu do at $1.21; 8,800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 3,600 bu do at 98c; 400 bu do at 97½c; 1,600 bu do at 97c; 3,200 bu do at 96c; 1,200 bu do at 95c; 800 bu rejected at 75c; 400 bu by sample at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 32,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 29.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast or on passage neglected; no business doing. Good No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 58s 6d. Cargoes of corn off coast quiet. English country markets for wheat mostly a shade cheaper. French country markets for wheat cheaper. Weather in England fine. Mark Lane—Wheat 1s@1s 6d cheaper. Corn quiet. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California, 12s 6d@13s 3d; spring, 11s 11d@12s 6d. Corn firm; 32s 6d.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Sept. 27:

Flour, brls	69,700	Pork, brls	3,100
Wheat, bu	1,550,000	Bacon, lbs	4,110,000
Corn, bu	352,000	Lard	4,500,000
Rye, bu	22,000		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Sept. 20, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	29,233	2,245,429	490,875	3,443
Albany	21,800	36,000	205,000	28,200
Buffalo	387,554	410,421	7,697	23,923
Chicago	1,019,201	5,330,087	885,882	415,776
*Milwaukee	688,000	53,000	76,000	....
Duluth	86,546	....	....	....
Toledo	285,109	302,560	108,278	5,312
Detroit	153,795	98,884	15,679	5,474
Oswego	125,000	80,000	35,000	20,000
St. Louis	179,184	276,740	52,690	33,819
Boston	27,573	186,242	127,285	527
Toronto	3,762	180	5,692	5,071
Montreal	119,807	531,706	16,759	2,042
Philadelphia	190,000	185,000	80,000	15,000
Baltimore	80,000	435,885	30,000	....
Lake shipments	2,791,499	812,309	107,374	46,053
Rail shipments	602,246	818,698	423,358	111,392
On N. Y. canals	3,500,000	1,100,000	15,000	9,800
Total—Sept. 20, '73	10,290,208	12,584,111	2,682,509	723,782
Total—Sept. 13, '73	8,358,144	12,480,985	2,564,442	476,940
Total—Sept. 6, '73	7,930,822	13,264,388	2,898,892	355,236
Total—Aug. 30, '73	6,349,363	12,041,492	3,168,982	207,389
Total—Aug. 23, '73	4,381,857	9,841,354	2,987,114	144,138
Total—Aug. 16, '73	2,979,694	10,114,896	2,927,277	119,380
Total—Sept. 21, '72	4,930,303	14,452,165	5,243,121	1,210,815

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Sept. 23, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	C. M'l, brls.
Liverpool	1,659	270,891	49,182	......	......
London	7,858	37,505	33,590	......	......
Glasgow	8,071	94,002	8,319	......	300
Queenstown	......	69,690	......	......	......
Cardiff	1,500	47,704	......	......	......
Penarth Roads	......	41,590	......	......	......
Cork	......	160,617	121,121	......	......
Hamburg	......	15,703	......	......	......
Antwerp	2,622	91,292	......	......	......
Rotterdam	2,960	146,866	......	......	......
Havre	......	83,423	......	......	......
Rouen	......	......	51,189	......	......
Cette	......	30,099	......	......	......
Oporto	......	20,543	......	......	......
West Indies	7,269	......	5,705	3,135	2,590
B. N. Colonies	1,934	......	......	......	1,386
B. Guiana	1,495	......	4,000	......	......
New Grenada	299	......	......	......	......
Venezuela	930	......	......	......	......
Bremen	1,185	......	11,215	......	......
Total	37,863	1,110,825	284,321	3,135	3,976
Previous week	58,126	556,682	864,168	618	3,344
Cor. week, 1872	30,009	431,057	1,035,259	1,200	4,022
From Jan. 1, 1873	1,062,312	18,753,763	10451,884	30,212	132,553
From Jan. 1, 1872	708,465	7,360,401	19933,029	28,247	141,159
From Jan. 1, 1871	1,301,424	15,338,429	8,055,760	21,702	94,461
From Jan. 1, 1870	1,426,733	13,232,538	308,912	15,384	65,174
From Jan. 1, 1869	1,084,825	13,569,118	1,562,706	38,020	108,064

And 36,327 bu rye; 1,560 bu beans.

The stocks in granaries throughout France are reported to be small. The reported deficiency in the harvest has caused an advance from 17 sous to 21 sous for a 4-pound loaf within the last three months. The required imports of France for the crop year from September, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1874, may possibly reach 5,000,000 qrs, or 40,000,000 bushels. The probable wants of the United Kingdom may reach 12,000,000 qrs. The wheat granaries of exporting countries will be drawn upon to the extent of 136,000,000 qrs for France and the United Kingdom, and probably Belgium and Holland will require 1,500,000 qrs, and Italy 1,000,000 qrs, making a grand aggregate to be supplied of 19,500,000 qrs, or 156,000,000 bushels. The crop in the United States will probably give a surplus of 7,000,000 qrs, or 56,000,000 bushels. Russia has exported in some years 60,000,000 bushels, but with the drought in the immediate region about Odessa and the ports of the Azov Sea, it will probably be less than 60,000,000 bushels for this crop year. The wheat crop of Germany is a good one, but poor of rye. British North America, Chili, Austria, Egypt, the Turkish Provinces will probably give an average surplus. South Australia had last year a crop of 8,735,912 bushels of wheat, of which 130,000 tons were exported. Other countries than Russia, the United States, British North America and France supplied Great Britain in 1872 with wheat and flour equal to 5,161,832 quarters, or upwards of 40,000,000 bushels, besides what they exported to other countries. Germany will have a larger surplus this year than usual for export. These facts indicate that there is an abundance of wheat in the world to supply the wants of the world without starvation prices, or excessively dear prices; but the supply and demand are so nearly balanced that a very low or very high range of prices need not be expected.

The estimated acreage under wheat in the United Kingdom is 3,300,000 or 500,000 less than usual. The estimated yield per acre is placed at 28 bushels, and that of fine quality far superior to that of the 1872 crop, which will give an aggregate yield of 11,550,000 qrs, from which, deducting 1,000,000 qrs for seed, there are 10,500,000 qrs of home-grown wheat to meet a consumption of 22,000,000 qrs, or a deficiency to be supplied of 11,500,000 qrs or 92,000,000 bushels.

The following considerations in regard to the probable requirements of the United Kingdom should be taken into account. The wheat crop, though short of an average, is of such superior quality, as compared with the crop of 1872, that the bread product per bushel will be very considerably increased. The potato crop bids fair to be plentiful, not only in England, Ireland, and Scotland, but in countries of Europe where cultivated, which will diminish the consumption of wheat largely, especially if wheat is dear and potatoes cheap. Every shilling advance on wheat will increase the area of supply 100 miles or more at inland points in Russia and the United States; and not only this, but every shilling per quarter advance diminishes the consumption, for there are millions of consumers in Europe who, when wheat is dear, will substitute rye, corn, middlings, potatoes, oats, beans, and peas. The oat crop in Scotland and Ireland is a good one, and in both these countries oat-meal is largely used for alimentary food, especially if oats are cheap and wheat is dear.

The number of grain cargoes on the passage from Odessa is small, and the stock there at latest advices was meagre. The receipts from the interior, which at the middle of August were nil, were at the beginning of September 60,000 to 90,000 bushels per day, causing lower prices.

At Danzig, Germany, large supplies of new wheat were on the way there. The stocks of old grain exhausted.

It was reported in August, that Hungary would probably require to import wheat. Her rye, maize, and potato crops were reported deficient. A later report says: The wheat harvest is completed, and the result is not quite so unfavorable as at first it was supposed, the yield turning out to be about an average one. The total will be about eight to nine million quarters, of which about three million quarters, or twenty-four million bushels will be available for exportation. The quality is good, the grain is very heavy. The rye crop is decidedly bad, but barley and oats are good. The maize and potato crop will now turn the scale either way, as these two are among the principal articles of home consumption.

The quality of the French wheat crop is good, but quantity deficient.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were quiet in the afternoon, and the former closed 1c lower, selling at $1.01@1.02 cash, closing at the inside, and at $1.01½ seller October. Corn declined ½c, closing at 36⅞@37c seller October, and 41⅞c seller November. Oats sold at 29⅞c seller October. A vessel was taken for wheat to Goderich on private terms; capacity, 22,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

ALCOHOL—Was inactive and nominal at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Excepting a light retail trade, the market is in a quiet state. Prices may be quoted nominally firm, as follows: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5¼@6¼c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—The butter market presented the same general features as noted on the closing days of last week. So far as good to choice qualities were concerned, there was fair activity in the demand, and former prices were easily sustained, but the poorer sorts were to a great extent neglected, and prices were more or less freely shaded. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—There were no new features to note in connection with this market. Business was extremely quiet, the demand being restricted to small orders by mail. We make no change in our quotations: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet, and more or less nominal, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was very little doing in this department, further than to fill small orders. Quotations are repeated, as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manitus, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Remains inactive at former quotations. Aside from a light inquiry from retailers, there was little or nothing doing. Stocks are moderate, and prime goods were being held with some show of firmness. Following are the quotations: York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 6@9c.

COAL—At the leading yards a fair degree of activity was witnessed, and the market again presented a firm tone. Stocks are liberal. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet and steady. The sales of tierces at $1.80@1.82, noted Saturday, were under circumstances which scarcely afford a criterion of the market. Coopers quote lard tierces at $1.75. We repeat quotations: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; doucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The offerings were liberal and ample for present requirements, which are purely local and not by any means large. A few cases sold at 21c, but 20c was the average price, while large packages and barrels were quoted by some at 19c.

FEATHERS—Dealers have been holding off for the last few days, owing to the scarcity of money, and the supply has accumulated somewhat, but sales were made at 73c. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Trade was quiet. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed inclined to order beyond meeting current necessities, and only a small aggregate of sales was accomplished. Following are the nominal rates: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was some little increase in the number of orders, both on local and interior accounts, but there was no appearance of activity in any department, and values underwent no appreciable change. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Prices range the same as on the closing days of last week, where they may be considered steady and firm. There was no material increase in the amount of goods distributed, but there was more inquiry from interior merchants as well as from local retailers, and a more cheerful feeling prevailed among jobbers generally. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 32@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@26¾c; good do, 25½@26c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 24@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27½@27¾c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9¾@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8¾; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10½c; do prime, 9¼@9⅞c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons were unchanged. Domestic fruits were in large supply and dull; dealers were cutting prices more or less, in order to dispose of their consignments. We quote: Lemons, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 40 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl. Pears, 75c@$1.25 per box or basket. Peaches, 75c@$1.25 per box or basket; do Crawford's, per basket, $1.25@1.75. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.50@3.00; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 50@65c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cary's cultivated cranberries, $15.00 per brl; wild cranberries, $12.00. Quinces, 75@80c per box. Plums, $1.00@1.50.

HOPS—Consumers were buying only when absolutely necessary. Prices are without quotable change, as follows: Good to choice new hops, 40@50c; old hops, 20@40c.

HAY—With the exception of a light demand for shipment to Buffalo there was no considerable outward movement, and trading in pressed descriptions was on a very limited scale. Loose hay was in fair request to supply local consumers, and commanded about former rates. Receipts are ample. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows:—cars to contain 20,000 lbs. New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market continues weak and unsettled. Buyers were few, and were generally refusing to pay Saturday's quotations, but holders manifested more confidence, and seemed disinclined to effect sales at any further concession. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@10¾c; do heavy, 9½@9¾c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@17½c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11½@12c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants are filling a few local and country orders, but the general market presents a rather quiet appearance. Prices are repeated as follows:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9	℘ lb

LEATHER—Under this head there were no new features to note. The demand, though light, exhibited some improvement in comparison with the closing days of last week, and a more confident feeling obtained. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ $1.40
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade on the whole is rather quiet, though some parties report a fair business, and there is doubtless a better feeling, generally, than at the close of last week. Prices are as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand and steady at present quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manila rope, ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—This market was moderately active, at unchanged quotations. Carbon, lard, and linseed were firm. Other descriptions ruled steady. We repeat our list, as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Trade was again reported dull, with no material alterations in prices. Quotations are as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POTATOES—The demand is very light and prices are easy, though the offerings are not large. A car of Early Rose was sold at 75c delivered. Sweet potatoes were in good supply, but dull and weak. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@90c; Early Rose at 75@80c delivered; yellow sweet, $3.25@3.50; Jerseys, $4.00@5.00.

POULTRY—The market is still abundantly supplied, and there is very little inquiry from the retail trade. Prices are easy, the receivers being willing to shade them in order to reduce their offering. We quote: Old chickens, $3.00@3.25; spring do, $2.25@2.50; small do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, $2.75@3.00; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 11@12½c; prairie chickens, $2.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00.

SEEDS—There was an improvement in the demand for Timothy, and sales were made at $2.40@2.75, the market closing quite strong. Flax sold at $1.85. Clover was inactive, but quoted lower, at $5.75. Sales embrace the following: 30 bags timothy seed at $2.75; 35 bags prime timothy at $2.65; 25 bags do at $2.50; 187 bags good at $2.50; 35 bags at $2.45; 38 bags at $2.40. 45 bags prime flax at $1.85.

SALT—Was meeting with a moderate demand at unchanged prices, as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, with out bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Were moving to a moderate extent at substantially former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@120; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair demand at the prices given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was quoted steady and firm at the following prices: Beach, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices are rather easy, but, in the absence of transactions, cannot be quoted lower. We repeat:

WOOL—One or two buyers from New England were looking through the market, and a few sales have been made, but trade is, generally speaking, quiet. Quotations are without alteration, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The offerings at the docks this morning numbered not far from 50 cargoes, mostly piece stuff. The strong and favorable wind last night brought into port a large number of vessels, which left here over a week ago for lumber. The condition of the market, as far as activity is concerned, has not changed materially from that of last week. A few cargoes were sold this morning, but very few buyers are prepared to pay the currency, and many of the brokers do not care to make time sales at present. The decided improvement in money matters causes a much better and more hopeful feeling among the fraternity generally but the want of ready cash is still severely felt. Notwithstanding the excessive offerings, prices are not quoted any lower than on Saturday, when sales of joists and scantling were made at $8.00@9.00. The offerings to-day consist largely of piece stuff, and prices are irregular, though the above is the range for ordinary lengths. The sellers, as usual when prices are variable, have ceased reporting their sales. Would it not be better to let the public know what are the *lowest* as well as the *highest* prices obtained? Such a course would undoubtedly attract cash buyers, and a reaction would doubtless be the result. Quotations are as follows:

Choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.50; good do, $12.00@13.00; common to medium, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantlings, $8.00@10.00; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

There is little or no demand for vessels, and rates are still unquotable.

AT THE YARDS.

A moderate business is being done, on local and interior account, present prices being generally maintained as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.50 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.37½@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $21.00@35.00; common, $14.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

At the Stock-Yards there was noticeable improvement in the general situation. There was a better supply of currency, and this circumstance, taken in connection with the more assuring tone of advices from the seaboard, and the fact that no cattle, and only 219 hogs, arrived during yesterday and to-day, went a long way toward restoring confidence, and among holders there was not that feverish anxiety to realize, and the willingness to sacrifice prices to accomplish that result, that characterized their movements on the closing days of last week. We would not have it understood that there was any special activity in any department of the market; on the contrary, trade was dull all around, but in comparison with any of the three or four preceding days there was a respectable increase in the volume of business accomplished, and prices, although not appreciably higher, were sensibly firmer.

CATTLE—No cattle have arrived since Saturday, but the yards were comfortably full of stock that had been carried over from last week, and the different classes of buyers had no difficulty in filling their limited orders with just the descriptions they were in search of. Among the buyers in attendance was a city packer (Armour & Co.) whose purchases embraced between 300 and 400 head of Texas cattle at $2.25@2.50. Shippers, feeders, and city butchers also operated more or less liberally, and the aggregate of the day's sales reached fully 1,200 head, at prices ranging from $1.75@2.25 for common Texans and scallawag natives, to $5.25@5.60 for choice shipping steers. It is estimated that nearly enough cattle still remain in the yards to meet all probable demands during the current week, and Western shippers perhaps cannot do better than withhold their stock until notified that there is a market for it. Prices are still unsettled, and, at the moment, any quotations are simply nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.60@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
274	Texans (for packing)	938	$2.25
14	stockers	1,014	3.65
15	butchers' stock	1,093	3.87½
50	Texans (for packing)	1,116	2.37½
95	Texas cattle	856	2.50
88	Texas cattle	761	2.00
74	choice steers	1,165	5.25
18	good steers	1,145	5.00
29	choice steers	1,214	5.25
94	Texas steers	911	2.56
17	good steers	1,288	4.70
20	cows	811	2.50
30	Texas cattle	847	2.50
12	butchers' cattle	1,041	3.45
61	rough fleshy steers	1,314	4.75
67	rough fleshy steers	1,231	4.35
47	choice steers	1,410	5.60
14	rough steers	1,312	4.30
31	good steers	1,277	4.80
32	rough steers	1,319	4.75
16	cows	982	3.00

HOGS—Boston buyers took hold liberally, but the demand from other sources was small. Their combined purchases, however, made a very fair showing, and considerable was accomplished toward clearing the pens of the 20,000 or 25,000 hogs that had accumulated during the previous week. In prices no quotable change was noted, the market ruling firm at $4.00@4.35 for inferior to extra heavy, and at $4.25@4.45 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	262	$4.25	65	163	$4.40	52	270	$4.37½
51	226	4.25	31	256	4.25	82	300	4.37½
85	335	4.25	55	223	4.30	32	268	4.35
46	333	4.25	75	288	4.25	56	260	4.35
49	294	4.25	97	363	4.30	23	229	4.35
49	262	4.25	73	290	4.25	52	282	4.35
44	239	4.25	61	243	4.25	47	231	4.30
63	303	4.25	22	275	4.25	115	298	4.35
56	251	4.25	45	222	4.40	174	260	4.35
69	190	4.45	102	192	4.45	16	317	4.35
60	251	4.35	59	205	4.45	74	184	4.40
61	247	4.35	44	305	4.35	61	208	4.45
65	232	4.30	52	225	4.25	60	223	4.35
43	197	4.40	62	223	4.25	21	190	4.45
55	252	4.25	62	243	4.25	50	195	4.45
140	189	4.45						

SHEEP—About 450 head were received to-day, all of which were taken by local butchers at substantially former quotations. Prices may be considered firm at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice.

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Heavy Suits Against Defaulter Harper's Sureties.

"Ned Buntline" in Trouble--The Candy War--A Beastly Husband.

An interesting decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Booth, in the Criminal Court, on the question of a married woman's rights to mortgage her property for purchase money, or if she can commit a misdemeanor by selling it when mortgaged. Mrs. Amanda S. La Hache, a pleasant brunette of 23 summers, came here to make a living by keeping a boarding-house. She found some parties who were just selling out, having made their fortune, of course, and who had some furniture to dispose of, which Mrs. La Hache bought at three or four times its value, paying part of the purchase money in cash, and giving a note and chattel mortgage for the remainder. But the boarding-house was a failure. The visions of wealth never changed their cloudy shapes to substantial reality, and Mrs. La Hache was obliged to give it up. She consulted a lawyer on her right to sell the property, and was advised that she could do it. It was accordingly bid off at auction. But the time of the maturity of the note and mortgage came round, payment was demanded, but refused, on the ground of no funds. A criminal proceeding was accordingly instituted, professedly to vindicate the majesty of the law, but really to compel payment. The question came up, yesterday morning, whether the defendant had done, or could do, under the circumstances, the crime charged,—whether the mortgage was valid and binding. Messrs. Page and Perkins, who were acting with the Prosecuting Attorney, maintained that, by the law of 1861, a woman had the same right in regard to her separate property as if she was a femme sole. She could buy, sell, or mortgage as she pleased, quoting a decision of Judge Thornton, which appeared to uphold their theory.

Mr. Pence, for defendant, and the one who had given her the advice, argued that the act of 1861 only gave a woman a right to do whatever was necessary to enable her to enjoy the property, not to purchase, or give a mortgage for purchase-money. The statute under which the indictment is found says that if a person sells property which has a chattel mortgage on it, before the mortgage comes due, and without notice, he shall be liable as for a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Now, this being the case, the note for which the mortgage was given is void, and consequently the mortgage fails through want of consideration, and hence the action fails. Was the legal indebtedness a legal one, that could be enforced against her?

The Court held that the chattel mortgage allowing the mortgagor to retain possession was a creature of statute law; that, to make it a safe mode of security, recording was necessary, and the penal statute was further enacted to protect the mortgagee. But if she has taken the property, the vendor has, at common law, a lien, and the mortgagor holds it in trust for the mortgagee; and, if the note was not paid at maturity, she was in duty bound to have the property ready to surrender it. The consideration of the mortgage was possession if nothing else. She could not repudiate the indebtedness and retain the property. The property is in her possession in a trust capacity. The mortgagee's lien on the property is good, whether the note could be enforced or not, and it seems that there is nothing in the decisions that denies that there has been in this case a clear violation of the law. In reference to the question of legal advice, there is some doubt, but as to the meaning of the statute, there is no question.

This question has never been decided by the Supreme Court of our State. Judge Gary, on a similar question of a judgment against a married woman on a note, decided exactly the reverse, and the present status of the case is extremely doubtful.

The Judge took until this morning to decide if the taking bona fide counsel would alter the liability of defendant.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST MORTGAGE SALE.

John E. Sayles and Albert H. Walker filed a bill against Frederick Polzin and Julius Rosenthal in the Superior Court, to enjoin Rosenthal from selling some mortgaged property under the power given in the trust deed. It appears that, in July, 1872, Polzin sold complainants some property in Laframboi's Reserve in Cook County, and another piece in the northeast fractional quarter of Sec. 27, 40, 12, giving notes therefor, two of which were payable July 1, 1873,—one note on each piece of property. To secure the notes, two trust deeds were given to Julius Rosenthal as Trustee, in which deeds a power of sale was given in case of default, by advertising once a week, for four weeks, in some newspaper in Chicago. Default was made in the payment of the first notes. A notice of sale was accordingly posted, and, in accordance with the written request of complainant, inserted in the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* of Chicago, giving notice of sale on Sept. 29, at the old Court-House. The bill states that the said notice is false and illegal, the Trustee not being justified in making such sale, and complainants' equity of redemption taken from them. The notice is false and illegal in that it charges that complainants are in default as to the payment of the notes, and also of interest on the notes, whereas they claim that the notes do not bear interest. Secondly, the notice states that if default is made in the payment of any installment, the whole principal and interest shall become due; but they claim that such is not the fact, there not being any such provision in the trust deed, and it therefore is false, and the Trustee not authorized to sell the premises. Complainants allege that they made arrangements to pay the money, but just at that time Jay Cooke & Co., "leading bankers in the United States," failed, and their failure was followed by that of others. The bill waxes eloquent here, and gives a summary of the week's news, which is omitted. Under this condition of affairs Sayles & Walker were unable to finish their arrangements. They state that if they could offer the sum they claim is due it would be refused, Polzin and Rosenthal claiming by the trust deed twice as much. But, even if they would pay the whole sum, they cannot, as they are unable to draw it from the Commercial National Bank, where it is deposited, and, in view of the situation, it would be the duty of the Trustee to postpone the sale, as a sale could not be made at a reasonably advantageous price. Rosenthal, the Trustee, not having any discretion as to the time of sale, refuses to postpone without directions from Polzin. Complainants therefore ask an account of the amount due, a discovery of the notes, and an injunction against selling, which last was granted by Judge Gary on a bond of $1,000.

The reporter made a "discovery" of the notes, and ascertained that the uniform reading was "with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually." The notes have been overdue for nearly three months waiting on complainants' pleasure.

THE CANDY WAR AGAIN.

In the case of Gunther against Maranesi, the defendant failing to appear on Saturday to argue the injunction, a writ was issued against him to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. Yesterday morning he filed an affidavit, setting out that he is an Italian and cannot read English when written; that, from the summons, he concluded that he was to appear in court on the third Monday of October, but did not read the injunction; that, when the writ to show cause was served, he took it to Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition, who explained the whole thing to him. Defendant then took down all the signs he had displayed which had been deemed objectionable, and thinks he has a good defense otherwise. On motion of defendant the rule to show cause was discharged on this affidavit.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST "NED BUNTLINE."

P. E. Barnum filed an affidavit and bond to have an attachment issued against E. Z. C. Judson. Barnum says in his affidavit that Judson owes him $3,125, under a contract for him (Barnum) to furnish twelve Indians, known as P. T. Barnum's, the service of a man, and also that of himself and wife; the services to begin Aug. 11, 1873, and end May, 1874, at $500 a week. Defendant lives in Stamford, N. Y., and is about to leave the State. Mr. Judson is about to have performed here a play in which these Indians are required.

ANOTHER NAUGHTY MAN.

Nancy Hayes seeks a divorce from her helpmeet for cruelty. She states that for the past twelve years, among other things, he has kicked her on an average once a month, turned her out doors in winter with a 9-months' child in her arms, and kept her there till 2 o'clock in the morning; knocked her down repeatedly, and torn her clothes and those of her child to pieces in wanton rage. She has repeatedly asked him for money, he earning $100 or more a month, and repeatedly been refused. Finally, by reason of his inhuman treatment, she has been obliged to leave him to save her life, and is now destitute.

THE HARPER DEFALCATION.

A suit was commenced by the United States against John T. Harper, Jacob H. Burtis, Samuel H. Mitchell, William Harper, George H. Campbell, George S. Gibson, James M. Harper, Henry Childs, Adam Barefoot, and Stephen De Fries; damages, $100,000; debt, $100,000.

Another by the same against John T. Harper, Adam Barefoot, William Harper, Elijah Brown, James M. Harper, Henry Ives, Allen Hart, George S. Gibson, Jacob H. Burtis, Samuel H. Mitchell, Henry Childs, Philip Tompkins, and George H. Campbell, for a like amount.

A third was commenced by the same against John T. Harper, Daniel Lewis, Samuel T. Rogers, Dennis Kearney, James P. Ferrell, Joseph T. Hammond, William R. Bigham, and Allen Hart for a similar sum. These are all against Harper and his sureties, on his three bonds to the Government, which were forfeited by his late defalcation. They were commenced Sept. 23, but not made public till yesterday.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co. were allowed to file a supplemental petition in the case of Guy Wilson.

In the case of James M. Conlee an order was entered for the Assignee to pay attorneys $317.25, fees and disbursements.

COUNTY COURT.

In the case of Thomas Breck the will was proved and letters testamentary granted to Elizabeth Breck, under a bond of $4,200.

FOILED BURGLARS.

An Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Rob George C. Smith's Bank.

Disregarding the injunctions of moralists, there seems to be a class of burglars in this city who, when they wish to accomplish anything, begin at the top and work down. This may be the reason why they have not been more successful. The unremunerative job at Mr. Scammon's bank was worked on this theory. The robbers who operate upon this plan made a second ineffectual effort between Saturday night and yesterday morning. The vaults they attempted to enter were those of George C. Smith & Co., bankers, at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets.

The robbers began operations in the vault on the fourth floor, in a vacant room, by cutting a "man hole," over 18 inches square, through the stone roof. In this manner they passed through to the basement, where the bank vaults are located. They attached a rope to a joist on the fourth floor, and let one end fall down to the basement, by which they easily ascended and descended. In the office, on the first floor, they created havoc in their search for currency. They broke open the drawers, and made splinters of them, and strewed the floor with to them valueless papers. By means of tools, of some unknown pattern, they managed to enter the vault, or, as it would be more proper to call it, the "strong-room," in the basement, wherein the safes of the bank are located. These successfully resisted whatever efforts were made to open them, but, from their appearance, it is not probable that the burglars applied their tools to them. They left behind them a package of blasting powder and an auger, and, from all indications, they beat a hasty retreat from the place.

A young man employed in Mansur's saloon, which is located on the opposite side of Dearborn street from the bank, states that on Saturday night, at a very late hour, he had occasion to come out on the street twice. The first time he saw a small boy standing in front of the bank, dancing and whistling. Under the supposition that the boy was cold, and was attempting to get up a circulation in his veins rather than to aid in creating an involuntary circulation from the bank, he paid no attention to him. The second time the young man appeared the boy at once resumed physical activity, and thus attracted the young man's attention. Suspecting that some depredations were being committed, he made an unsuccessful attempt to hail a policeman, and soon afterwards the boy disappeared.

It is probable that the job was begun at a late hour on Saturday night, and continued on Sunday night, and was discontinued when the light of day broke in upon the burglars Monday morning, as the first discovery of their work was made by the Cashier, Mr. J. C. Ambler, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, when he opened the vault.

EVANSTON.

A petition is in circulation in this place, directed to the Board of Education, praying that they will pass an order establishing one session a day in the public schools, beginning at 9 a. m. and holding to 2 p. m. Many arguments are urged in favor of either side, but the Board decline to take action until the matter is more thoroughly canvassed.

Carpenter & Sheldon propose, for their own profit and the accommodation of the Evanston people, to run a special train from the city to that suburb on lecture nights, provided a club of sufficient number can be found to justify them in the undertaking. The train will leave the Wells street depot at the close of the lectures, and arrive at Evanston in advance of the "owl" train, which does not reach there until midnight.

Two cases of mysterious disappearance have occurred in this place, one that of a young man, the other a young woman. The young man came here with his parents—he to enter college, they to see that their son was comfortably quartered. After satisfying themselves that he was surrounded with the comforts of home, as near as could be, under the circumstances, they departed. The young man, however, had no idea of staying where they placed him, and started off on a tour to see the world. When his funds run out, he will likely be heard from.

The other case is more mysterious, from the possible fate of the young woman. She had been in the employ of a highly respectable citizen of this place, and had proved herself trustworthy and capable. On leaving this employ, she came to Chicago, in search of a situation, and has not since been heard from. It is several weeks since she left Evanston, and her friends are very anxious on her account, more so as she did not take her clothing with her; neither has she sent for it.

—According to all reports, the ducking season is not likely to commence as early this year as usual. The number to be found in the streams is very small thus far, as we learn from those who have gone out for a single day's shooting.—*Portage (Wis.) Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL News." Price, 7c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

A BEAUTIFUL CHROMO OF THE FAMOUS YOSEMITE Valley, 14x20 inches in size, is given to every subscriber to "The Home," a splendid 16-page family journal. Agents applying at once can secure territory, and best pay ever offered. Call or address G. S. DIEHL & CO., Publishers, 166 Washington-st., Room 29.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

ERNST WEIER, FORMERLY PARTNER OF George Schelt, 217 Fifth-av., meat market, has sold his interest to said partner, who conducts the business of the firm.

DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS, NATIONAL banks, and bank stockholders—We are offering Real Estate on the avenues, and cheap lots in all parts of the city, for which indebtedness of Chicago Banks will be received in full or partial payment. On any portion of deferred payments good time will be given. Secure homes while opportunity offers. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

GIVEN AWAY—AN ENGRAVING OF THE CHICAGO Exposition Building, suitable for framing. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4931, New York.

LADIES VISITING THE CITY FOR THE EXPOSITION in want of human hair goods of any description will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—The latest style of Chatelaine braids now ready. Mrs. H. W. DAVIES, 358 West Madison-st.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 53, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

PLATE RIVER COLONY—FULL INFORMATION can be obtained by calling at 173 East Madison-st. during business hours, or at Bishop-Court Hotel, West Madison-st., in the evening. J. E. AMBROSE, Supt.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

A. B. FENTON,
WM. DODSON.
Chicago, Sept. 27, 1873.

WANTED—20 MORE PEOPLE TO JOIN US TO-day and go with our next party to Colorado, where you can get 160 acres free, and good wages for the winter. Office, 104 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE HANDY MEN, AT 175 East Madison-st., basement.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY, IF you want a bargain.

30-feet, 150 feet deep to 20-foot alley, on State-st., corner of Seventy-fifth-st., $12 per foot.

At Englewood, on State-st., lots at $20 to $25 per foot.

Lots on Vincennes-av., Dearborn and Clark-sts., 175 feet deep, $30 per foot. All on easy terms.

These lots are but a short distance from the depot; sidewalk right to them. See plats at office of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL AT PANIC PRICES, IF taken at once, two new brick houses, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, brick barns, &c.; close to Lincoln Park and convenient to cars. Now is your time, if you want a bargain. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,750, $300 DOWN, WORTH $2,000, on Kendall-av., near Taylor-st., a very cosy, convenient new cottage, with summer kitchen, large cistern, picket fence, etc.; lot 24x100. Call at once for this extra bargain; owner going to California. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT—10 LOTS, each 25x125 feet, northwest corner Stewart-av. and Thirty-ninth-st. (Egan-av.) No cash payment required from parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 28x44 feet, east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st.; no reappraisals during entire term. Will be sold for a moderate bonus. Can be improved at a small expense. No lease like it in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER GRAND AND Oakwood Boulevards—152x150 feet to an 18-foot alley, at a bargain for a few days. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH SIDE, well located; small cash payment, balance monthly. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE—WE ARE directed to sell one brick and one frame house for what they will bring; $1,600 and $2,000 cash required. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 132x151 FEET TO 20 foot alley, east front, near Schiller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COLFAX-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, stone front, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, sewer, &c., on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 156 McGREGOR-st., 9 rooms; terms low. PAUL CORNELL, 159 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Douglas Park; 3 acres on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., terms easy. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON ELLIS-AV., 40x180, to 20-foot alley, $35 per foot less than market price if party pays $2,000 cash. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard, easy terms, or 15 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS AND BATH-room, and lot 25x110, on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, $4,000. Two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125, on Peoria-st., near Tyler, $6,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES NEAR HARRISON-ST. and Hyman-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—1,000 RESIDENT AND BUSINESS lots on Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Twelfth, and Thirteenth-sts., and on Ogden, Oakley, Western, Campbell, and California-avs. Will take in first payment accounts against Savings Banks. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE DESIRABLE business lots on Ogden-av., near Twelfth-st. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF OF BLOCK 8, NORTHWEST corner California-av. and Bloomingdale Road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS—10 ACRES, ON THE southwest corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5¾ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, Twelfth-st., and boulevard; all fenced and set with trees; a fine subdivision, and will pay a handsome profit to retail. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X132 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, churches, and schools, and in a rapidly-growing neighborhood. An investment of a small amount of money now must yield large returns. Examine the property. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, and 60 feet of land, $3,800, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE!—NOW IS THE TIME TO invest; I am obliged to sell, and I offer 10 acres in Lake View, near Lake Shore; 19 acres in S. 38, 14, near Boulevard; 625 feet front, 13 lots, in Irving Park, near depot; sidewalks made and entitled to Artesian water; 5 houses and lots and 50 vacant lots in Evanston; 2 houses and 50 lots in Glencoe. MERRIL LADD.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, 250 feet deep, within five minutes' of station, on dummy road; small payment, easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARM, NEAR TOWN, near Chicago, near beautiful lake, 111 acres; 25 acres timber, oak and hickory; good house, barns, etc., stock, tools, grain, etc., for sale in whole or in part to suit. Apply to A. H. ALLEN, 131 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, ¾ mile from depot, Hobart & Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price, $425; cash, $100; balance, $10 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES each in S. ½ Sec. 8, near the Silicon Steel Works, at South Chicago, and near river and harbor. Also several blocks subdivided into lots; prices low and terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES CHOICE LAND NEAR CORnell, in Sec. 35; we will sell in 5-acre tracts, at low figures and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE residence lots at usual prices. National and Savings Banks checks taken without discount. Come, free of expense, and see the property. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT SOUTH ENglewood. Bank balances taken in full or partial payment. Price of lots $200 each, payable $25 cash, and balance $15 every three months.

Price of blocks $1,500 per acre, payable one-fifth cash, and balance at the end of three years. Title absolutely perfect.

Owner can be seen any hour of the day or evening at 876½ Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD (TO CASH BUYERS.) We want greenbacks, and must have them, and will give their value in well-selected lots. No place growing so rapidly; no place so easy of access; no place with so many passenger trains; no place where property is so sure to advance; 60 daily passenger trains (all stopping); commutation $45 per year. Good schools, church, and markets. Come in and see us, and examine our property. No incumbrances; perfect title; abstract and warranty deed. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BEAUTIFUL NEW house, large lot, close to schools, churches, and stations; monthly payments; save your rent. We will take checks on your bank deposits. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT WASHINGTON Heights, any part of 70 acres on Western-av. Also 100-foot corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SEC. 6, NEAR OAK PARK. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN LOT; WILL PAY FOR IT in painting, papering, and calsomining. Address G 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE HOUSE AND LOT AT RIVERside in exchange for a house and lot on Wabash-av.; also, 100 or 200 feet on good residence street, in West Division, in exchange for block of brick dwellings well rented. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD BRICK HOUSE SOUTH OF Sixteenth-st.; will pay cash and choice Prairie-av. lot. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST OF STATE and north of Fifty-fifth-st., worth $5,000 to $8,000, for cash and valuable acre property. SELDEN FISH, 155 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—WILL THE LADY that moved from No. 117 South Green-st. send her address to 338 West Erie-st. WASHWOMAN.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE ADdress of Stephen or John McCumiskey will confer a favor on them and on the writer by addressing A. McCUMISKEY, Briggs House, hotel, Room No. 16.

PERSONAL—D. O. T.— LETTER IN TRIBUNE office from "Bewildered Amid the Ruins."

PERSONAL—CHAS. HANBACK, CALL AT 296 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SUNDAY, SEPT. 28, A RED-AND-WHITE cow; can be had by paying cost at 381 Fourth-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A LARGE AMETHYST RING, near corner of Curtis and Washington-sts. Finder will please return to W. W. BRINE, No. 3 Commercial Building, 121 and 123 LaSalle-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, COMING FROM GENEVA TO Chicago on the wagon road, a satchel; $25 reward will be paid for the return of the same to 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. S. W. HULL.

TAKEN UP—A RED-AND-WHITE COW. FORTY-eighth-st., west of Halsted.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY AS GOVerness, by a lady; one who can give good references, and has had experience in teaching all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would have no objections to leaving the city. Address D 4, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 889 MILwaukee-av., back of Wicker Park; from Oct. 10, to good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—4 NEW HOUSES, 10 ROOMS EACH, ON North Side, convenient to cars. Brick barns, with all modern conveniences in houses. Rent low. Call on E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20, or at 489 Webster-av.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, swell front house, with brick stable, at 136 Park-av. Apply to the owner, 631 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale; paying $500 per month. Address M 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1069 WABASH-AV., LOWER PART, 4 rooms. No. 228 South Leavitt-st., 10 rooms, $40. Corner Centre-av. and Taylor-st., new brick house. No. 463 West Harrison-st., brick house and barn. No. 117 Walnut-st., 14-room house $50. No. 440 Hubbard-st., upper part, $12. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS for board of the lady owner, 225 DeKoven-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, OR WILL RENT and sell furniture cheap. 251½ Park-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WITH LARGE lot, No. 472 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, Room 2, 326 State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 334 Twenty-sixth-st., near Wentworth-av. Will be put in good order. Rent, $20. To a purchaser, terms will be liberal. Call at Room 2, 177 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, water and bath-room and all modern improvements 328 Centre-av. Apply on premises or of S. LARSON, 196 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK. Furnace, hot and cold water; all first-class, stable, &c., $75 per month; 2-story frame, new, $50 per month. Both near Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1070 Jackson-st., water in house, good yard, &c., all in good order; to prompt-paying small family, only $18. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER STORY OF COTTAGE northwest corner Tyler and Green-sts., 6 rooms. J. H. KEELER, 245 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH double floors, pantry, closets, and basement, on the corner of Elston-road and Paulina-st.; rent, $14. Apply to M. GILBERT, Water Department, Board of Public Works.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 207 and 209 Ohio-st., between Clark and Dearborn; 10 rooms each; rent, $75 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NOS. 506, 506¼, AND 504½ BUTTERfield-st., key at 504 Butterfield-st.; rent, $25 per month. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, on West Madison-st. All modern conveniences. Rent cheap, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID COTTAGE HOME, 9 ROOMS, west of Union Park, cheap rent; furniture for sale very low. Address H 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts; east front; lot 40x170 feet; good barn. Moderate rent to a responsible tenant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 75 LINCOLN-ST., near Washington-av., rent $30 per month. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS AND BATH-room, gas and water, fine neighborhood, 115 South Lincoln-st., near Adams; if carpets are taken will rent for $40 per month; also a fine 7-room house, every convenience; rent, $40 per month. Apply at 115 South Lincoln-st., early.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 persons, No. 192 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—ON NORTH FRANKLIN, CORNER OF Whitney-st., first floor of a new No. 1 finished house; said floor containing 6 rooms, bath-room, pantry, closets, and gas. Apply at 48 North Clark-st. to THEO. MARTENS.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS WITH WATER, PANTRY, closets, etc.; rent, $15 per month. Inquire on premises, No. 249 Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen; unfurnished front parlor, with privilege of kitchen; rooms for housekeeping, at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, good rooms for winter, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies with references; price moderate.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single. Inquire at Room 81, via elevator, Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BED-ROOM IN PRIVATE English family, with or without board. 82 West White.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished for sleeping or light housekeeping. At 69 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, UNFURNISHed for light housekeeping. Rent, $16. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS overlooking Exposition. Transients accommodated. 10 and 12 East Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ADjoining for gentleman and lady; board for lady only; near Wabash-av. Terms, $10 per week. Address H 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, at 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR; CONTAINS 5 ROOMS, No. 178 North Franklin-st., between Huron and Superior. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LADY AND gentleman; board for lady only; near Union Park. Address H 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS IN NEW HOUSE, to families without small children; 2 rooms and pantry, $8; 4 rooms, 2 closets, presses, and pantry, $14. Water in all parts of the house. West Side; near good omnibus line. JOHN M. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—IF E T, WHO ADVERTISED FOR rooms in Tribune, Sept. 21, is not yet suited, please address M 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO ladies or gentlemen, by the week, or for any length of time. Call at 413 South State-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—855 WABASH-AV., TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms; first-class location; suitable for two or three gentlemen; hot and cold water; bathroom and gas; private family. References required.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen, at 1124 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in a good neighborhood, for a small family without children. 188 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EITHER SINGLE OR EN suite, furnished or unfurnished. 309 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS AT 535 WEST Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room at No. 176 Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE—UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with gas, water, and water-closets; best rooms in business part of city for prices asked. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, SIX NICE ROOMS, water, inside blinds, &c., Brown-st., near Twelfth-st.; to small family, only $18. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. CALL before 10 or after 1 o'clock. 146 Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS ON Adams-st. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A STORE, 20X40. 54 WEST INDIANA-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, WELL located for any business; dry goods preferred. Has been occupied as such for 4 years. 636 Canal-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE FINEST FRONT offices in Chicago, in the Oriental Building, all adjoining, suitable for lawyers or architects; cheapest rent in the city, $70, carpet thrown in. J. M. BEVERLY, Room 21.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a medium-sized house in perfect order, with modern conveniences, situated on Wabash-av., between Congress and Twelfth-sts., or on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts. Wanted to occupy as dental office; possession desired any time between now and the 1st of May. Apply at 550 Michigan-av., to M. S. DEAN, or GEO. H. CUSHING.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, COMFORTABLE house, with modern conveniences, on the West Side; rent not to exceed $45 per month; prompt pay and a permanent tenant. Address, stating price, H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping, by man and wife, in a respectable neighborhood. Address stating terms, H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, north of Twenty-sixth-st., or West Side, east of the Park; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR NICE rooms on West Side, good neighborhood; suitable for light housekeeping, for man, wife, and child; rent not to exceed $30 a month. Address M 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house at a low rent, either in city or some suburban town of easy access to the city. Address P 56, Tribune office, with terms, location, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, or a small house, at a low rent, suitable for housekeeping; South or North Side. Address, with terms, location, &c., P 57, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—144 SOUTH HALsted-st., NICHOLS & PEARSON, Agents. Easy payments or sewing given.

THE SAFEST WAY TO DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY IS to buy a Singer sewing-machine. Office 215 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopedia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS TRAVELING WITH other goods can add light sample; will pay. VAN-DERCOOK & CO., corner Madison and State-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—5 GOOD RELIABLE TRAVELing agents to go West, for a reliable manufacturing house; agents traveling for other houses combined are preferred. Address H 39, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER DAY—SELLING OUR needle-threading thimble and other quick-selling articles. 39 East Madison-st., Room 5.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A PLEASANT ALCOVE room to rent, with board. Will be vacated Oct. 1. Best of references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

57 CALUMET-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for two persons, to rent with board in the most desirable location in Chicago; references exchanged.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, two rooms for gentlemen, hot water, and bath-room off; references required.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room; also, a single room. Day-boarders accommodated.

395 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, 3 or 4 front rooms, unfurnished, and 1 small room, furnished.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NEWLY-FURnished rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms en suite or single. Parties visiting the Exposition accommodated reasonably. Good table. Day-board.

694 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; accomodation first-class; reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

806 WABASH-AV.—SUITES OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board. Reference exchanged.

808 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-first-st., would rent for the winter a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. House has all modern improvements. References required. H 78, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 2 furnished front rooms, with board, for a party of three, in a genteel private family; everything first-class. M 79, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Unfurnished front parlor; also furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room to rent with board.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married and single persons; good board, reasonable terms; one block from Madison-st. cars.

265 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, ACcommodations for two young men in private family; price low.

306 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GOOD TABLE, pleasant house; agreeable company; room for two or four; terms, $6 to $7 per week.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent, with board; reference given and required.

348 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM AND good board for one or two persons.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO SUITES OF VERY nice rooms to let, with or without board, in a small family where there are no other boarders; price very low.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED BACK parlor for gentleman and wife for the winter, with first-class board; quiet, orderly-living, prompt-paying people only wanted; any such may find the comforts of a good home, reasonable; also single and double rooms for gentlemen and ladies with good references; pleasant, healthy location; street-cars pass the door; dinner at 6½ o'clock.

Hotels.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., (BURNSIDE) near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; single rooms, $6 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

WHEELER HOUSE—CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Lodging, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR THE winter by two young gentlemen near Jefferson or Union Park. Address H 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A large room and board on South Side below Twenty-second-st. Address, with particulars, J. WILLARD SMITH & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOM, FIRE, AND gas; dinner only on Sunday, for single gentleman. Good references. Location desired east of State, between Twenty-second and Thirtieth-sts. Address H 42, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY, DOING A PROFITABLE AND INcreasing business. A clean stock of goods in store, bought for cash, amounting to about $2,000. Will sell for part cash, and part good note. Address H 77, Tribune office.

A GOOD BAKERY, WITH 2 HORSES AND WAgon, for sale cheap. 475 State-st.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP BAKERY (2 OVENS), with a restaurant and confectionery store, in the very best business location on Madison-st.; will be sold either for cash or exchanged for improved property in a good business location. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

EATING-STAND ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe, for sale very cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE PARTnership, a stock of groceries, and fixtures complete, with a good trade. Cheap rent; no bonus asked. For further particulars call at 1248 State-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTablished market on the North Side, doing a No. 1 business; other business the cause of selling. Apply at once at 76 North Clark-st.

RESTAURANT AND BOARDING-HOUSE IN THE best part of the city for sale; doing a good business the last four years; connected with a saloon; 40 boarders at present; very cheap and conditions acceptable. Inquire at 355 South Clark-st.

RESTAURANT, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, FOR sale. Apply at COWLINS' Dining-Room, 599 or 374 State-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION. Address, for one week, P 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR SHIRT AND FURnishing goods or hair store; no fixtures to buy; already fixed up; cheap rent. 594 West Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

COPPER DISTILLERY STILL FOR SALE, WITH ginhead, capacity 600 gallons, column, goose patent cooler; also, 20 horse-power tubular boiler, pump, and tubs; apparatus almost new for sale. Address H K, 819 South Halsted street, for particulars.

FOR SALE—WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL ASsortment of stave, heading, and shingle machines, surface planers, planers, and matchers, resawing-machines, scroll saws, shapers, sandpapering-machines, lath-machines, boring-machines, etc., at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT of engines, lathes, iron-planers, drills, chuck, bolt-cutters, and iron-working machinery generally, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE UNIVERSAL WOOD-WORKER and boring-machine; the most popular machines made; they are useful in any shop. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines and boilers, steam-pumps, Sturtevant fan and pressure blowers, forges, leather and rubber belting, hose, emery-wheels, gas-pipes, full stock of brass goods and machinery supplies. Give us a call. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

THE ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURing Company would be pleased to see all their customers, while in Chicago, at 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

WE WOULD INVITE ALL PARTIES WHO ARE about purchasing machinery to give us a call before doing so, as we are confident we can supply you with the best. Our stores will be kept open every evening during the Exposition. We have a full stock on hand or can furnish on short notice anything in the shape of wood or iron working machinery at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY A POWER SAUSAGE-CUTter. Address with particulars, M 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot on West Side for vacant lots and cash. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHAMBER AND PARLOR furniture, one or two nice suburban lots free from incumbrance. P. O. Box 140, city.

TO EXCHANGE—10 LOTS IN IRVING PARK FOR a good improved farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, near Lawrence, Kan., and 6 lots in Irving Park, for a retail grocery. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO 2-STORY BRICK DWELLings on Michigan-av. for improved city property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW BUGGY IN PART PAYment for a lot in vicinity of Rock Island Car Shops. Apply at 398 Archer-av., between 2 and 5 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Lots or blocks, comprising the Park Subdivision of South Englewood, all lying on the ridge and fronting on Vincennes-av.; in fact the cream of South Englewood. Will exchange for good city improved property. Call and examine. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 136 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPERTY, HOUSE and lease on Wabash-av.; also house and lease on West Madison-st., and $8,000 in good bonds paying 10 per cent. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front, north of Twenty-second-st., on Wabash-av., for outside unimproved property; will pay part money. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE AT a fair price for a first-class horse and top-buggy. Call or address M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME CASH AND 80 acres of land adjoining the city of New Chicago, Kansas, for a stock of groceries or dry goods. Address H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY ON WAbash and Indiana-avs., for frame houses on the South Side to move or on leased ground. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 7½ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

NOW IS YOUR TIME—TO RENT AND FOR SALE, pianos and organs at bottom prices. WM. R. PROSSER, 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market; repairing and tuning; at the Chicago Piano Factory, 250 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AT $5 PER MONTH, A PLAIN, SERviceable piano, suitable for scholars' practice. W. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A PIANO SUITABLE FOR A learner; must be good tone, 7-octave, and cheap; any party wishing to dispose of their instrument at a low price can apply to 737 West Lake-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS NOtions salesman; a competent man only need apply. R. H. McDOWELL, 123 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO COATMAKERS AND ONE pantaloon-maker. Apply to IRWIN & LEINS, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER. G. B. RICHARDSON, 74 Madison-st.

WANTED—A WORKING JEWELER. NONE BUT a good workman need apply. Inquire of COGSWELL, WEBER & CO., 105 and 107 State-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 TINNER. APPLY AT 20 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOINERS FOR mill-work, at FULLAM & CO.'S, Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESSMAKER. APPLY to ESSEO BROS., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TWO MOULDING-CARVERS; ALSO, one chromo mounter. Apply to SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 70 and 72 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GORDON PRESS FEEDERS AT 56 and 58 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A WIRE-WORKER AND SOME BOYS. Apply, between 12 and 1, 70 Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—TWO STAIR-BUILDERS, AT THE Garden City Manufacturing Company, corner Twenty-second and Morgan. Also, one rail hand.

WANTED—A PARTY TO DO A SMALL JOB OF brick work, and take pay in a buggy or horse, 175 West Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon, etc.; must live with his parents and work cheap. 228 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and be generally useful, at 433 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE DELIVERY WAGon at 262 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 LABORERS, AT $2 PER DAY; coal-miners, $1 per ton, free fare; 10 teams and farm hands, 25 saw-mill men. Call at 259 Randolph-st., C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—1,500 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; 100 station-men; 200 teams; company work, steady all winter; free fare. If you wish work, go to a company like this; can pay even in the panic. 20 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, wood choppers, saw mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD AGENT TO SELL FIRST-class goods to barbers principally. A good man will get a fine situation. Address H 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who will lend his employers $500 on good security, can have a good and permanent situation in a highly respectable business. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $20 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 39 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—100 PEDLERS, MEN AND WOMEN, to canvass an article needed in every household; no competition. Inquire at Room 9 Exchange Building, corner Washington and South Clark-sts.

WANTED—A HANDY YOUNG MAN TO WORK with a carpenter, with or without tools. Apply at 22 Fremont-st., North Side.

WANTED—9 MEN FOR CITY AND 30 FOR COUNtry, to sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive and other goods, that pay $3 to $8 a day, on small capital. Apply at Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A New York boot and shoe house. L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 38 Market-st., Chicago.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESmen in hats and caps. Inclose stamp for answer. H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY AT GARDNER HOUSE NEWS stand, corner Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 SMALL BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE CIRculars. Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OYSTER-OPENER. Also a yard man, at BROWN'S, Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TWO BELL-BOYS AT BURKE'S EUropean Hotel. Apply early. 140 and 142 Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO HELP IN A GROCERY and deliver goods; must have a good reference and understand the business. Apply at 209 E. Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND MEAT MARKET; also a good man to peddle meats—a good situation. Call at 1060 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD; steady employment. 675 Carroll-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook and laundress. A woman who thoroughly understands her business will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune office, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 2 and 4 Monday afternoon.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDish girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply after 10 o'clock, at 511 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl, at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Small family, good wages, and home. Apply at 14 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small American family. Inquire at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—GIRL—MUST BE A GOOD WASHER and ironer, and do plain cooking. Family of three. 1052 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three. Call this morning at 876½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO THE HOUSEwork at 7 Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL AT 130 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework at 35 University-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Apply at 55 Forrest-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 350 West Tyler-st., second floor.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO SCRUB, CLEAN PAINT, etc., at BROWN'S, Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR NORwegian girl for general housework in a family of 3. Come prepared to stay. 300 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO WANTS TO attend school, and is willing to help in light housework of a small family, mornings and evenings, for her board; a good chance for a good girl. 249 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIVE KITCHEN GIRLS AT NEW Briggs House. Apply at kitchen.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with reference, at 38 Marshfield-av., first street west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE in a restaurant. Apply at 31 West Lake-st., corner of Canal, basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 645 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL WHO CAN give good reference, to take care of two children and do second work in a small family. Apply at 430 West Van Buren-st., corner of Throop-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL AS COOK, one preferring a quiet, nice home to big wages. A Protestant preferred. Inquire in drug store, corner Union-st., and Canalport-av., after 5 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—WILL PAY $4.50 PER WEEK FOR A thoroughly competent girl to do general housework; reference required. Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, THOROUGHLY competent to cook in a first-class boarding-house; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. Apply at the De Forest-House, 172 North Clark-st., corner Erie.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWING AND take part pay in a Singer sewing-machine. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, AN AGREEABLE lady to take care of a widower's apartments; no children. Address, with particulars, H 48, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 129 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE FIRES AND WASH pans, and do general yard work, at 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD HUMAN HAIR WORKers. Must understand the business. Mrs. H. W. DAVIES, 358 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR CITY AND country to canvass with rubber goods, etc., at a profit of $3 to $7 a day on small capital. 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

RARE INVESTMENT—FIRST-CLASS PAPER DUE May 1, 1874, offered at 1½ per cent per month in amounts of $1,630 and $5,760. Either amount sold separately. Only parties who have the currency need address C 12, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY—IN AMOUNTS FROM $10 UP, on jewelry, etc. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS; good security. Will pay good interest. Address H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 ON UNINCUMbered country property; abstract written up and title perfect. Address H 43, Tribune office, till Oct. 1.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 ON IMPROVED real estate inside fire limits for 2 or 3 years; state terms. Principals preferred. H 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON A farm of 200 acres in LaSalle County worth $10,000. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

WE HAVE SOME FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN to persons having United States bonds for collateral. McKINNON & MARSH, 128 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR TWO YEARS OR longer, $8,000; first mortgage on real estate worth $30,000. Address M 86, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GIPSY—9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee 50 cents. Ladies only. 309 West Madison-st., Room 44, upper floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN AND accountant, speaking German, French, and English, wishes an engagement with a first-class house. Unquestionable references furnished. Address H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic gentleman of education, aged 24, good writer and mathematician, desires profitable employment. References A No. 1. Address H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with 4 years' experience in the dentist business. Call, or address DENTIST, 519 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Apply at 97 South Clark-st., Room 15.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY DEsires to form a connection with some established law firm, either as clerk or junior partner. Best of references given as to integrity and ability. Address H 57, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER (GERman) of 40 years' experience, is well versed in all branches of his trade and sausage manufacturing; can also give useful information to exporters of pork to obtain advantageous prices in Germany. For particulars inquire of DVANDORFF & SHINKEL, 170 East Adams-st., Room 10.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is well acquainted with the city, and is willing to make himself useful about house. Best of city reference given. J 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STABLE-MAN BY A young man who fully understands his business. Good references. Address H 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—INSIDE EMPLOYMENT for the winter, by a young man of good habits, fair penman, do not object to any honorable employment. Wages small to begin with. References. Address G 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WISH TO hire in same family, one to do plain cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work and wait on table. Call, for two days, at 140 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. Apply at 36 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl, to take charge of an infant and assist in light second work. Address H 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; speaks French and German. Address or call at EUGENE MACRIS, 278 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR second work or general housework. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 124 Ewing-st., near Jefferson, up-stairs, in the rear, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call at 41 Arthur-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, AS cook; also first second girl. Apply at 10 Peck-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO WELL-EDUcated Scandinavian sisters, in an American family; one as cook, the other for second work. Apply at 115 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; the other as second girl. Please call at their present place, 1198 Prairie-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do light second work, or to take care of children. Please call or address 166 North Curtis-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, FOR second or dining-room work. Call at 333 Third-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTABLE Norwegian girls to do cooking or general housework in a respectable family. Call at 165 West Indiana-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second-work or to assist in general housework. Apply at 181 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Please call at 290 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second-work in a private family; best of reference given. Call at 8 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO understands housework in a family, to cook, wash, and iron, likes to make herself useful, where one girl is kept, or would take a laundress place in a hotel. Please call three days. 264 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK and washing and ironing. Apply at 728 Indiana-av.

SITUATION—EITHER TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, or second work and take care of children. Call at 265 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 HEAD dining-room girl; also a first-class hotel cook in the country. 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY girl in a private family. Inquire at 285 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO SISTERS; FIVE years in last place; also first-class laundress. 595 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK IN a private family. 85 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel or restaurant. Apply at 1060 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO PLAIN sewing; would make herself useful wherever she would be treated as one of the family. Please call for two days at 20 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family. Call or address 82 Sedgwick-st., North Side.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED milliner, to take charge of that department. Address H 38, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as nurse or second-girl in a private family. Apply at 674 State-st., up-stairs, from 9 till 4.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress or chambermaid. Best city references. Address J 85, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady alone; respectably connected. Wishes a home for the winter. Widower's family preferred. Address H 75, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. GILBERTSON'S, 235 Racker-st., a few doors north of Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good German and Scandinavian help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVERAL SCANDINAvian girls in Mrs. HANSTEEN'S office this morning. Families in want please give a call. 124 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS. CALL at 238 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help, in private families, hotels, and restaurants. Room 12 Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BIG SPECIAL AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESday next, at 10 o'clock, of horses, buggies, and harness. The entire livery stock of J. R. Brookman, consisting of horses, buggies, and harness; also, a large lot of mortgaged horses, buggies, etc. Must be sold for the money they will bring. Parties having anything to offer at this sale will please have them in in good time. BRADLEY & WILLS, 261 State-st. Sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness.

AT THE CHICAGO HORSE MARKET WE HAVE for sale draft, hack, buggy, grocery, and carriage horses. Parties having horses to dispose of will find our market the best in the city. 25 and 27 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-AND-WHITE PONY, DOUble harness, and pole-phaeton, cheap. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons; one second-hand light top buggy and road wagon; also second-hand express wagon, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE, STYLISH, MATCHED carriage-teams; a few single horses suitable for buggy or light work. Also, second-hand open and top buggies, and single and double harness. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HORSE AND TOP BUGGY; a big work-horse for $40, and a nice Shetland pony. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TEN FAST ROAD HORSES, TEN fair road horses, twenty cheap railroad horses, and twenty mules. Apply at M. C. Wilbur's Omaha Stables, 167 Michigan-av., between 7 a. m. and 2 p. m., until Oct. 2. J. M. SOUSE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-COUNTER, show-case, ice-box, and 4 gas chandeliers. Will be sold together or separate. L. LABERG, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2 BLOODED FEMALE PUPS. ADdress HORTON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKET, CHICAGO TO St. Louis; good till Nov. 1. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A HERRING'S SAFE, nearly new. Apply at Room 24 Portland Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TAPESTRY BRUSsels carpet, 60 yards. 616 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STYLISH SINGLE CHAMber set, heavy curtains, cornices, vases, &c. Call at 822 Wabash-av., after 1 p. m. MRS. S.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at auction on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 9:30 a. m., by WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and furniture dealers, 195 and 197 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COOK STOVE cheap for cash. Address, stating make, size, and price, H 35, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, TO manage a large hotel. Address WM. SMITH, Room 5, No. 94 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 IN A WELL-ESTablished cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH, BUSIness safer and better than banking, or real estate, or merchandising. Address C 38, Tribune office, for 3 days, with name and residence.

MORE LIGHT.

[Continued from the First Page.]

ful if he placed his money where it will do him the most good.

THE RAILROADS.

THE FREIGHT BUSINESS

of the different railroad lines centering in this city has not improved since last Saturday. Everything is yet at a standstill, though the managers of the various lines were more hopeful than they were Saturday, and all are sanguine that the time for full resumption of railway business is not far off.

R. C. MELDRUM,

General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road and of the Black Star Line, being interviewed by a reporter, stated that their business has fallen off very little, and that they have discharged no hands thus far. Grain and merchandise were still carried forward by them in as large quantities as before the panic, and the only thing indicating a panic was the absence of live stock. Last Saturday was their heaviest day for a week. Mr. Meldrum is confident that the worst of the panic is passed, and that business will rapidly improve.

F. E. HINCKLEY,

President of the Chicago & Iowa, Chicago & Paducah, and several other roads, said that their freight business is very light at present, and, with the present prospects, would continue to be light for some time to come. If the bankers in the city had acted sensibly, and not given the *Times* a chance for a sensation, the panic would not have become as general as it has.

A. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of the Illinois Central, says their business has not improved since Saturday; they are moving but little freight at present. Ten days ago they were loading about 300 cars of grain a day, while now the demand is for not over sixty.

E. R. WADSWORTH,

General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, stated that there has been no change since last Saturday. The most perceptible falling off has been in live stock. Last Saturday they received 473 loaded cars, and dispatched 367, about one-third less than before the panic, and nearly as many as Saturday a week ago. Mr. Wadsworth received a telegram from the Stock-Yards yesterday, stating that there were but few cattle sales. Hogs were selling moderately, and would be received again in small quantities.

C. GALLUP,

General Passenger Agent of the Chicag, Indianapolis & Baltimore through line, via Kankakee, being interviewed, said that the business of their road had not been materially affected by the panic. They are still running their usual number of freight trains, and have not discharged any of their working force. There was but little freight moved over their road, the bulk of their freight being merchandise.

MR. C. GRAY,

General Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, said their business had fallen off but slightly, and they were still running the usual number of freight trains. The Michigan Southern Railroad Company have not yet discharged any of their working and construction force, nor have they suspended any of the new improvements now in progress. They are now filling in for two miles of additional side track at their yards on Forty-third street. At the same place they are partially rebuilding and enlarging their round-house.

MR. LOUIS VIELE,

General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stated that their freight business was still going in the same direction as it did last Saturday, but he was in hopes that with the present prospects they would be able to resume business again in a few days.

IN GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF MORE CURRENCY.

The stream of currency still flows westward. There arrived by express, yesterday, the following sums:

American Express	$1,100,000
Adams Express	500,000
United States Express	400,000
Total	$2,000,000

About one-half of this amount was consigned to the banks and the remainder to private parties. The prospect is that the same amount, if not more, will be received daily, and that the relief so happily begun will be rapid.

Apropos to this, it is proper to announce that the managers of the express companies met yesterday, and resolved not to make public the amounts of currency brought by their respective lines. It was thought that such publication would excite the cupidity of thieves and robbers.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Council Finance Committee, City Comptroller Burley, and Mayor Bond met in the latter's office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and discussed the financial situation as far as the city was concerned. The principal difficulty arises from the unpaid taxes, of which there are about $1,000,000. If there was no financial crisis, the tax sale, Oct. 13, would fill up the Treasury to this extent, but should money still be locked up, the city would probably find itself with a large number of tax-certificates on hand, without any funds. The situation seemed more encouraging, however, and the Committee saw no reason for discontinuing any of the improvements already commenced, especially the laying of water-pipes and sewers. The city has already laid in a large amount of water-pipes, and to delay laying it would be equivalent to locking up this investment without deriving any benefit from it. The new works, such as station-houses, etc., might not be commenced, but the essential matters would be continued for the present, at least.

LOAN-CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read the article communicated, signed "Merchant," commenting on and reflecting sharply upon the course of Messrs. Blair and Smith in declining to enter into an arrangement with other bank-officers to issue loan-certificates, and thereby publicly acknowledge their own bankruptcy. For the non-concurrence of these gentlemen in this selfish (and, to my apprehension, wicked) shift of their own responsibility before the public, they deserve a vote of public thanks of the Northwest generally and Chicago particularly. The whole scheme of loan-certificates is only another illustration of the fabled fox whose tail was cut off in a trap, after which Reynard besought all of his neighbors to cut off their tails too, alleging as a reason that tails were out of fashion. The specious claim for Clearing-House certificates has no basis. The promise to pay one paper-promise by another never made a penny more to do business upon. The whole scheme to me seemed but a plan whereby the financial men sought to befog the people and cover up their own folly.

"Merchant" says of Messrs. Blair and Smith, "When all other banks are gone, together with their own institutions, and, after them, the financial and commercial credit of Chicago, are they prepared to answer the consequences?" "Let them consider the consequences," &c., &c. So say I as regards those who wish to sustain a selfish system of financial credit, that, in the end, must bring discredit and shame upon its authors. Then, indeed, will the wisdom and manly course of Messrs. Blair and Smith be duly appreciated. Had the great banks of Chicago stood manfully up to duty, and presented in brief the great resources of Chicago and the Northwest, the bank-panic would have never been. There was no need of it; it was but the consultation of their own fears that induced suspension. Like the sheep that heard the baying of hounds in the distance, they proposed, one and all, to jump into the pit to escape death some other way.

I am no bank-Director or bank-stock-owner; I know not those gentlemen; but I feel grateful for their manfulness and perpendicularity exhibited in a great financial emergency. Yours, etc., CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1873.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—To-day has been the most quiet and favorable for a fortnight on Wall street, except in front of Delmonico's, where the street operators bellowed themselves hoarse without effecting much trade. Broad and Wall streets have been comparatively quiet. The only

EVENTS OF THE DAY,

in fact, were the revision of the rules, preparatory to to-morrow's opening of the Stock Exchange, and the mutual disagreement between the Produce Exchange and Clearing-House Committee as to the purchase of exchange by the banks to facilitate the movement of produce.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE GOVERNING COMMITTEE,

sent you by the Associated Press, are looked upon as in the interest of quiet and conservative dealings. The most important one postpones the rule under which delinquent bankers can be sold out. Practically, it gives three days' grace to bankers who have not yet settled, and postpones for that length of time the announcement of failures which are sure to be proclaimed as soon as the time of settlement is reached. The opening of the Exchange is still looked upon by many as a certain forerunner of another panic; but the most nervous hope the best from the suspension of rules for three days. It is highly probable that

A FURTHER EXTENSION

will follow, if speculators should prove at all wild or unreasonable. The reopening was the subject of general discussion among bankers, brokers, and other stock operators to-day. Its probable effect on the commercial and financial interests of the country is of such importance that the views of prominent bankers thereon will be of interest to all readers of THE TRIBUNE:

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

stated that they dealt so little in stocks that they had hardly formed a very sound opinion, but they believed the reopening of the Stock Exchange would produce no trouble, provided it was true, as reported, that operators had adjusted their matters among themselves. The Governing Committee have acted with such good sense throughout, that doubtless they had considered this point, and have assured themselves that everything has been done that can be to make the opening successful. A few small operators may be sold out under the rules, but otherwise there seems to be no reason for apprehending trouble.

EDWARD HAIGHT,

of Wall street, says the reopening of the Exchange would be most beneficial, if the rules should be suspended for a week or fifteen days. Prices would then regulate themselves on the basis of approaching values, and confidence would be restored. Many millions of dollars are ready to come on the market as soon as prices are regulated. A great many merchants drew out their deposits during the panic, put them in tin boxes, and stored them away with the Safe Deposit Company. He knew personally that $6,000,000 had been put away in this manner, which would be put on the market again as soon as the Stock Exchange was opened and confidence restored. While the effect would be highly beneficial if the rules were suspended, it would, on the other hand, be extremely disastrous if they were not; and a worse panic than the one which has just subsided would ensue, the spirit of speculation would again drive prices out of their normal condition, and, under the rules, stock might be sold out at such inflated or depressed prices every day without regard to actual values. The old trouble would then return, confidence would be again destroyed, and the result can be easily foreseen.

J. W. SELIGMAN,

a Broad street broker, thinks the reopening will be very salutary. If the rules are suspended for three days hoarded money will come out, for it is all in the country. Notwithstanding its stringency, the currency is not destroyed. There may be somewhat less of it in the city, because a great deal of it has been sent to the country, but a large amount of it is here, and is only unavailable because owners are timid and lack confidence in the stability of values. Let the Stock Exchange reopen, and opportunity given to operators, by the suspension of the rules, to adjust their matters among themselves, and prices would be decided upon according to values, confidence would be restored, and money would flood the market. Foreign exchange, too, would be loosened. It is already rising, and sells at better prices to-day than it did Saturday. The large crops would then began to move, and that is really the great necessity of the moment.

OPERATORS TALKING ON THE SUBJECT

on the street expressed similar views. They said nearly all operators had arranged their matters among themselves, and it was known that one big house was preparing to square up an immense operation of panic days on the basis of mutual concession. They said it was generally understood that the rules would be suspended when the Exchange reopened, and the disposition seemed to be not to press operations. Sound stocks would rise to their values. "Harlem, for instance," said one, "is at 10 to-day, while it is a 20 stock. It cannot remain so far below its real value when the exchange opens." Doubtful stocks will, of course, provoke speculation, because their nature has not been changed by the panic, and as long as there is a Stock Exchange there will be stock speculation. But the general effect will be most cheering. Foreign exchange will be loosened, the embargo on the crops removed, and the stringency in money abated.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

to the Clearing-House Association was, that the banks buy bills of exchange with bills of lading attached, paying with regular Clearing-House certificates, issuing new ones if necessary, until the block in foreign exchange is removed.

At the first session in the morning opinion was much divided. President Moses Taylor made a firm opposition to the acceptance of the proposition. At the afternoon meeting the matter was again taken up, and finally referred to the Loan Committee. The reference is looked upon by many persons as a rejection of the proposition, though others of the Produce Exchange consider it a dilatory movement to await the effect of reopening the Stock Exchange.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A BETTER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—All advices to-day touching the financial situation at home and abroad are of a reassuring character. The reopening of the Stock Exchange to-morrow is an event anticipated with much less apprehension than has heretofore been the case, owing to many private settlements, and the manifest disposition toward forbearance and generous dealing between man and man. At the meeting of the Governing Board of the

STOCK EXCHANGE

this afternoon, it was

Resolved, That nothing in the action of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange shall be construed as absolving any member from his obligations to the rules.

That all parties to existing unsettled contracts who were solvent at the closing of the Exchange, but who shall refuse to surrender satisfactory principal, or furnish margin in cash or securities, shall be regarded as insolvent.

That so much of Article 25 of the by-laws as authorizes an officer of the Board to close contracts of parties in default, be suspended, as to existing contracts during the three days after the opening of the Exchange. The President shall appoint a committee of three, which shall be in session from 2:15 until 2:45 each day, to determine on an equitable market price, to which margins shall be made to conform, and also to determine the market price at which contracts of defaulting parties shall be settled.

That all contracts shall be settled by checks certified as good through the Clearing-House, but when a check is tendered upon a bank which is not satisfactory, the parties must agree upon what shall be satisfactory; but no demand for greenbacks or currency shall be allowed.

That all Government coupon bonds on which interest is payable Nov. 1 shall be called ex-coupons from to-morrow.

Very many, and among them some of the shrewdest heads of the Exchange, hold to the belief that it is yet

TOO EARLY

to set in motion the wheels of Stock Exchange machinery, assuming that, although to a great degree confidence has been restored in this centre, as evidenced by the checking of the runs on the banks, banking-houses, and savings institutions, yet throughout the country a longer time must necessarily elapse before a feeling of security can be engendered.

ANOTHER VIEW.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the moment stocks can be regularly traded in legitimately, greenbacks and currency, which have been hoarded during the last week or ten days, will be generally sent in here for the purchase of stocks, and thus gain a general circulation again, and eventually find their way into the banks, thus swelling their reserves.

Business is decidedly improving

AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE,

and a much more hopeful feeling is expressed; in fact, business is said to be getting back into old channels, and gloomy apprehensions as to foreign exchange appears to be yielding to brighter prospects.

A MEETING OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION

was held at the Merchants' Bank this afternoon to take action on propositions submitted by the Committee of Produce Exchange to the Committee of Bank Presidents this morning, with the object of aiding foreign exchange. David Dows and Mr. Humphrey represented the Produce Exchange, and spoke in behalf of their plan. They desired the Clearing-House Association to appoint a committee of five, representing as many different banks, to buy commercial bills with bills of lading attached, and make requisition on the Loan Committee for the issue of Clearing-House certificates for the benefit of shippers.

The proposition was referred to the Loan Committee for a report at a future meeting which will probably be held to-morrow.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Wesley, Receiver of the Union Trust Company, this morning denied the report that Commodore Vanderbilt had returned to the Company their loan to the Lake Shore Railroad.

THE LOAN COMMITTEE OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE

met this morning, to continue the issue of loan certificates. Manager Camp said that everything looked favorable for the banks and the public, and he could see no reason for further disaster.

A COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

The Glenham Manufacturing Company, a flourishing corporation for more than fifty years, having extensive woolen-mills at Glenham, N. Y., and its office at 298 Broadway, suspended this morning. President Dart said the suspension was due to depression of business, and resulted directly from the financial panic, which had prevented merchants from going on as they otherwise would. Previous to the disturbance in Wall street, the outlook for business was good. He was not prepared to make even an approximate estimate of the assets or liabilities, and could not tell whether the suspension would be final or only temporary, before learning the disposition of creditors. He was also unable to say whether the creditors were chiefly individuals or corporations, as it is impossible at present to tell where the paper of the Company is placed. The Company was organized in 1820 by Peter H. Schenck, grandfather of President Dart. James Dart, brother of the latter, is Treasurer; and the organization is wholly a family affair. The original capital was $140,000, and it has always been maintained at that figure, but Mr. Dart said that at least $1,000,000 had been expended on the Company's property, which could not be replaced for that sum. The Company owns 200 acres of land at Glenham, with large factories for the manufacture of woolen goods, and dwelling houses for all of 500 operatives. Mr. Dart was unable to say whether the suspension would result in throwing all these operatives out of work, as this would largely depend upon the action of creditors.

WHAT JAY GOULD SAYS.

Jay Gould being asked for his views concerning the financial situation, gave them as follows: "I think the panic is over. I have every faith now in an advance of prices, and believe the market will be more buoyant than for a long time. Wall street has been cleared out of a great part of its worthless stocks and so-called securities by the purifying process of the panic, and there are comparatively few stocks now quoted except those of real value. In all cases, prices are now too low, and in that of good dividend-paying stocks a very large advance is necessary to bring them up to their actual worth. The reasons for an advance are that the money market will become easy as soon as the Stock Exchange is opened, owing to very large quantities of greenbacks which have been disbursed by the Government in its late bond purchases; that an immense amount of capital has been put into circulation by the action of the banks in issuing Clearing-House certificates, which displace a corresponding quantity of currency; that England is sending over millions of gold, which will come into active use immediately on its arrival, and that speculation has had such a long sleep that it will be all the more lively when it wakes up again."

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT URGED.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain a leader advocating the immediate resumption of specie payments. The country is passing its grandest opportunity since the war. There has not been since the passage of the Legal-Tender act any financial situation or crisis that so held out all its hands inviting to resumption. Shall we let it go by? The crisis calls for a firm hand, clear head, and determined purpose. That's all. To-day's opportunity is for the country, for the dominant party, for the President. Let the President issue his proclamation convening Congress in an extra session at eight or ten days' notice, with the sole object, distinctly stated in the call, of legislating for a resumption of specie payments. For ten days past the people have done nothing but stand in front of their balance sheets and inventories, and see a rapid and constant shrinkage in values, and there is no knowing where it will stop, or when, for the simple reason that there is no financial hard-pan. Some time we must get back to specie. That is admitted. Why not now? When will there be a better time? When would the whole country be more benefited by it than now? There ought to be statesmanship enough in Congress to devise a simple, practicable method. Let President Grant settle it, so far as he is concerned, by calling Congress together and putting upon it the responsibility of meeting the emergency.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SPECIOUS SCHEME FOR RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—There is reason to believe that no substantial immediate relief to the business community has resulted from the action of the New York banks in their plan of certifying checks, and in the purchase of bonds by the Government. The direct beneficiaries of these acts are the gamblers in Wall, Broad, and New streets, and the banks that hold the currency and certified checks. Such is the tenor of letters received here this morning from New York, the writers being business men on Wall street, and thoroughly conversant with the affairs of that vicinity. They say the banks, though claiming only a desire to prevent a run upon them by the certifying process, are really enabled to make use of large amounts of currency in

ILLEGAL LOANS.

These banks only discount for chosen friends, among whom are their secret agents or the agents of Directors. These agents can get any amount of discounts, and with the currency thus derived they go into Broad and Wall streets, and there loan the money at about one-half of 1 per cent per day, and sometimes at greater rates. Their profits are divided with the bank Directors, as no legitimate business men can afford to pay such rates, and only the stock and gold speculators do pay such usurious interest. It follows that scarcely any of the large amounts of currency held by the banks, nor the proceeds of sales of bonds, goes directly to the relief of the legitimate business interests of the country. The banks are relieved from runs, and are permitted to suspend practically. The gold and stock-gamblers, and the Shylocks of Broad street, are supplied with additional capital to ply their ruinous trade; and this is about all that has yet come of the purchase of Government bonds and certifying bank checks.

SENATOR MORTON WANTS AN EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Morton is about the only person of prominence who has as yet made known a desire to have the President call an extra session of Congress, for the adoption of measures intended to relieve the country from the impending financial crisis. The Senator thinks the crisis has not been reached, and fears the worst is yet to come. He believes that the present calm is merely superficial; that the President will not and cannot do anything further to keep up a superficial healthy condition of affairs; that, if anything further is to be done, Congress must be called together in extra session immediately, and that an extra session would surely result in hastening a return to specie payments.

IN OPPOSITION TO THESE VIEWS,

are the opinions of certain prominent officials here, one of whom remarked this morning that, as a people, we have gotten too much in the habit of expecting Congress to settle all sorts of questions, and to do things that belong to the people in their individual capacities; that, even if Congress is the proper quarter to which to look for aid, it would take about a month to get the two Houses together, nearly another would be consumed in organizing the House and its committees, and in going over the entire grounds of opposing principles and conflicting theories. In the end nothing better than the creation of a new evil, such as the inflation of the currency as a temporary relief from present suffering, would likely be afforded.

WHAT IS WANTED NOW

is not legislative enforcements, but individual confidence; not more paper money, but a return to a gold basis; not a putting off upon Congress our existing troubles and difficulties, but a patient bearing of them among ourselves, and a wise looking into their causes, that the remedy may be applied, and equally unwise courses avoided hereafter.

RUMORED FAILURE OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

It is reported to-night that the National Metropolitan Bank, of this city, has been forced into bankruptcy. This is one of the banks which refused to adopt the plan of the New York banks.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PANIC TIMES IN THE POST-OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The refusal of the National Banks in Philadelphia to pay drafts upon them in currency having threatened to deprive the postal money-order office in that city of resources, on which it largely depends for remittances from country offices, the Postmaster was to-day authorized to draw for a limited amount on the Department's reserve deposited in the Sub-Treasury at New York City. Similar embarrassments were foreshadowed by numerous telegrams from Western Postmasters on Saturday, but they generally report to-day that the banks have resumed currency payments.

PATENT-OFFICE CAUTION.

The Patent Office to-day refused to receive payment of fees in certified checks except upon banks willing to cash them.

DECREASE IN REVENUE RECEIPTS.

It is supposed the falling off in internal revenue receipts to-day, as compared with last Monday,—namely, $200,000,—is mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the scarcity of currency for remittance.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—Third street is quieter to-day than many expected. Rest has been a panacea for the great distrust which during last week fluctuated between extremes. In banking circles the feeling is better, and there is an evident intention of supporting the mercantile community. In the stock market there is a steady movement for the better, and it is expected that good counsels will now prevail, and the markets will slowly come around to their normal condition.

SUSPENSION.

The suspension of Benjamin Bullock's Sons, a firm doing a great local business, located on Front street, above Chestnut, was announced this morning. This firm has done an average business of $3,000,000 a year, and since the 1st of May last their sales amounted to over $1,000,000. The cause of the suspension is attributed to the failure of the Glenham Woolen Mills, of Dutchess County, New York, who are indebted in a large amount, upwards of half a million, to the Philadelphia firm. Unfortunately, too, it is said that before the panic the Messrs. Bullock had indorsed heavily for other parties on paper that matured last week. In the almost unparalleled stringency of the money market it was impossible to get the means to meet this paper, and it has gone to protest. The suspension of this house is a great shock to the mercantile community. Through its efforts a large trade in wool had been built up in our city, and Front street soon became a great wool centre. There can be no doubt that the firm, which consists of Joseph W. and Benjamin Bullock, with George and James M. Bullock as special partners, will be able to more than pay every penny standing against them. They have, unfortunately for them as for Philadelphia, been called upon to meet bills when it is a matter of impossibility to get the cash, and therefore are compelled to stop business. It is feared, but yet the fear has not been realized, that other firms having relations with the Messrs. Bullock and the Glenham Company will have to suspend. The temporary suspension of the Messrs. Bullock will in no way effect the stability of those banks of which they were Directors. Their debtors, the Glenham Mills Company, are reported to be indebted to Bullock & Co. in the sum of $600,000. With this enormous sum practically locked up, if not practically lost, it will be seen that the firm was badly crippled. It is stated that the Messrs. Bullock have plenty of first-class collateral, and the dearth in currency prevents them from meeting the paper that has gone to protest. It is further stated that in order to get money they advanced $100,000 in first-class stocks to obtain $45,000 in currency.

THE BROKERS' BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Brokers this morning, everything was quiet, and the excitement of Saturday is almost forgotten. The Committee appointed to confer with the banks as to the situation of affairs submitted a verbal report to the effect that they had visited all the banks, and find that they are still pursuing a conservative policy and not forcing stocks upon the market, as was rumored.

NOT SUSPENDED.

At the request of its customers, the Philadelphia Bank of this city, which is a correspondent of the Farmers' Bank, of New Castle, Del., has been advised by the Cashier of the latter bank to-day that he is only pursuing the same course as the Philadelphia banks; that is, refusing currency except in limited amounts. From this circumstance arose the report of the suspension of the bank.

HOW THIRTY SUSPENSIONS WERE SAVED.

It is said that, on the memorable Saturday on which the Stock Exchange adjourned to prevent further depression of values, and to repress the panic, the Vice-President held in his hands thirty notices of suspension of members who could not then meet their engagements, but who are now able to pay all outstanding claims against them. These all have withdrawn their notices, and have adjusted their transactions.

One of the largest dry goods houses in this city offered by circular, on Saturday, to allow

2 PER CENT A MONTH DISCOUNT

on all notes due them, for cash in hand. As high as 4 per cent a month was also paid on Saturday.

THE DRAIN OF CURRENCY

from the city is rapidly diminishing, simply because currency is becoming more scarce and the demand can be only partially satisfied. The demand of country banks is about the same as previously. Bankers say that country people seem to want all they can get.

MANUFACTORIES CLOSED.

A prominent playing-card firm of this city has been obliged to suspend work in consequence of inability to procure funds to purchase the necessary revenue stamps. Two factories in Kensington also closed to-day. H. Disston & Sons, Keystone Saw and Steel Works, are now running on two-thirds time only. Last week their hands quit work under this arrangement Thursday afternoon. During the day the firm received notice from the Cashier of the Kensington National Bank to the effect that that institution would be unable to let them have the currency required to pay their workmen on Saturday. In this emergency they could only post a notice in the factory to this effect, and their employes scattered to their homes. On Friday, however, came another notice from the bank, sent after further action by the bank officers of the city, in which it was stated that Messrs. Disston could have the currency needed. It was then too late to notify the employes, but the latter will receive payment in full for last week on Wednesday morning, when they will resume work for the week. About 1,000 workmen are employed by the Messrs. Disston, whose sales last year reached $1,500,000.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The financial condition of the city to-day is not much changed. The banks have not yet completed their preparations to issue certificates of deposit. Therefore that measure of relief has not yet borne any practical fruit. They will be prepared to do business on the new basis to-morrow. The banks have done a small and cautious discount business. An effort is made to provide

FUNDS FOR MANUFACTURERS

to pay their help, but either there has been failure to do so, or the anticipation of failure in the future, producing a condition of things that it was hoped would be averted. Some of the large manufacturing establishments have begun discharging hands. The Waltham and the Howard Watch Companies have discharged a large number, and so has the firm of John P. Squire & Co., pork-packers. These manufacturers have not closed their works, but they say that, under the circumstances, they do not feel satisfied in employing any help that can be dispensed with. They fear that at the end of the week it may be very

DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN THE MONEY TO PAY

their men, except at rates that will more than equal the profits on their work. It seems that they do not have entire confidence in the ability of the banks to do what, no doubt, they are disposed to do in such cases. There was a

MEETING OF SAVINGS-BANK PRESIDENTS

this morning, at which it was recommended as expedient and advisable that these banks enforce the provisions of their laws in the matter of drafts. These provisions differ in the several institutions, some requiring six days, some ten, and some fifteen days' notice of intention to draw any sum; or all, I believe, thirty days' notice of purpose to draw large sums. Undoubtedly, the recommendation will be adopted in practice,—not only in this city, but throughout this vicinity. In fact, many banks put the rule in force last week. No doubt is entertained of the soundness of all the savings banks in the State; yet, in the present condition of the market, few of them could stand a long run.

THE GENERAL CONFIDENCE

was shown remarkably last week, by the amount of deposits made in them. Many persons withdrew their funds in the National Banks and deposited in the savings banks for better security. Probably people who did this are not those who expect to want money for current uses. The discovery of the defalcation of the Cashier of

THE HINGHAM NATIONAL BANK

did not tend to increase the general confidence, nor indeed did it have much effect on the street, inasmuch as it was only remotely connected with the present panic. The amount of loss is given at $41,000. If the financial market was in a settled state, the bank would be able, by discounts, to carry the loss and continue business. As it is, its affairs will be wound up.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 29.—Things financially are beginning to assume their old appearance, although business is as yet far from being completely restored. This will probably be nearly reached by the close of the week, if the favorable turn continues. The various

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

about town report some embarrassment caused by the crisis, such as difficulty in obtaining money to pay their hands, and the large tobacco factories have not been able to ship for four or five days, on account of their inability to procure currency to purchase stamps. It may be necessary to dress up the stock again before shipping, as it will not sell readily after a prolonged stay at the factory in packages. This will be a task of some magnitude, as the stock of fine-cut now accumulated will probably amount to 40,000 pounds. The other manufacturing industries express no serious apprehensions for the future.

SHIP-BUILDING

has received a check, it is thought, as also the erection of residence and business houses. The firms engaged in the lumber business and manufactures connected with it represented their business as unusually prosperous, and are unable to properly attend to all that is offered them.

The business on 'Change to-day was much improved, both in volume and prices, though no shipments of any importance were made.

Water-works are being erected in the city at an ultimate cost of about $1,000,000; but it is feared the work will languish under the difficulty of selling the bonds to raise money.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29.—The financial situation assumed a much brighter aspect to-day, and much more business was done in stocks and at better prices. This morning, the Clearing-House Association held a meeting and it was resolved that the present prospect demanded no change, and that the banks would continue to pay out currency on all checks as heretofore. There was some $4,000,000 additional currency from New York received by the banks to-day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—The financial outlook in Pittsburgh is brighter to-day than it has been any time during the recent panic. Confidence seems fully restored, and business is being transacted as usual. A full meeting of the Clearing-House Association was held this morning to consult on the present monetary situation. It was resolved that in view of the brightening prospects no change was required in the manner of conducting the business of the banks and Clearing-House. The Lawrence Savings Bank commenced paying its checks to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—There are very few men in St. Louis, either merchants or bankers, who pretend fully to understand the situation. The financier who tells you one day that everything is all right, and that in a week things will go on swimmingly, the next day is despondent. On the contrary, the man who was depressed yesterday is to-day cheerful and hopeful. It does really seem as if things were in a better condition. There is no perceptible alarm in any quarter.

THERE IS NO RUN

upon any of the banks. Nearly every bank connected with the Clearing-House has put up the required amount of collateral, and is doing a certain amount of judicious business. Some of them say that they are accommodating their customers just as usual. Several banks of St. Louis have

RECEIVED CURRENCY FROM NEW YORK.

One banking institution has had its paper discounted by a New York bank to the extent of $50,000, and the currency has already come to hand. Money is again being advanced on Eastern shipments in limited amounts, and produce is consequently beginning to move Eastward slowly. The commission men who have been so far worried and perplexed are now more confident. There were a good many

TRANSACTIONS ON 'CHANGE

to-day, and prices were notably stiffer, owing largely to Chicago advices. The commission merchants show with pride orders from the East and letters from patient, long-suffering, and unpaid correspondents in the interior. All this is cheering, and the hope is generally expressed that the improvement will be accelerated and permanent. To say merely this, however, would make matters seem a little better than they are.

TIMES ARE HARD,

and men do not get all the accommodation they want. Currency is in great demand, and a high price is often paid for it. The certified check system is not yet working perfectly, and people do not know to what extent these checks can be used as a circulating medium. If men were sure of the banks, these checks might pass as freely as currency, but they are not so thoroughly secured as the National Bank issue. There is no particular reason for mistrusting their validity, but a panic is like a disease, and must have its course. Various merchants are advertising that they will

TAKE CERTIFIED CHECKS

in payment of purchases, and there is no doubt that, when they become a little more familiar to the sight, they will be freely used. A banker said to me, to-day, "Produce must move Eastward, and that speedily. They have got to have it abroad, and they must have it in the East. The very pressure for Eastern exchange, and this need of our products, will be the two causes that will conspire to move grain and restore a healthy equilibrium."

THE BRAVE TALK OF CHICAGO BANKERS

is regarded in some quarters here as merely buncombe. Shrewd people say that Chicago is really holding on to her currency as tightly as any city in the country, and her bankers, although they have not adopted the plan of using Clearing-House certificates, are dealing in a niggardly manner with their customers, and accommodating no more customers over their counters than they can possibly help. The bankers here say that they have taken the first shock of the panic and stood it, and now the mercantile and manufacturing community must stand the recoil. The more thoughtful of them also assert that it will be impossible to really judge of the effect of this financial trouble and take a good look ahead before the end of the week. In any event, the manufacturing interests of St. Louis must measurably suffer.

THE RAILROADS.

Railroads are to a certain extent discredited by the failures of Eastern stock-dealers. Their business will be injured, and they will be checked in various ways. This will at once affect the demand for railroad iron, one of the most important industries of St. Louis. It is reported this afternoon that 700 men have just been discharged from the rolling-mills of Carondelet. The Washington lumber-mills paid off their hands to-day and stopped running.

PROPOSED SCRIP ISSUE.

The proposal of the city authorities to issue city scrip to an indefinite amount is vigorously opposed by most of the American dailies, and disapproved of by the wealthier bankers. Some of the latter class say we have currency enough in the country now for the transaction of its business, and there is no need of swelling its volume.

FAVORS SOLICITED.

Resolutions were introduced on 'Change to-day, but not acted on, requesting the banks in New York to be as accommodating as possible to produce men until the grain trade should be restored to its normal condition.

THE CITY TO ISSUE SCRIP.

The City Council to-night, by a vote of 23 to 1, decided to issue $300,000 in city scrip. Only two members were absent from the meeting. The scrip will be engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and will be ready for use some time next week.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—To-day was devoted almost exclusively to collections and legitimate channels, and the result inspired confidence. The resumption of business by the Chicago banks was the subject of much congratulation, showing the panic had no serious effects on Western finance and stability. This, with the promptness with which to-day's matured obligations were met, has reopened the current of exchange, which resumed with some briskness. Coin drafts on New York sold at ¾ to 1 per cent; telegraphic transfers at 2 per cent. The panic has fully demonstrated the unadvisability of stock speculations. Capitalists are more unwilling than ever to invest in outside real estate, preferring legitimate enterprises and staple products. The panic is charged to railroads. The press is unanimous against subsidies, some pertinaciously attacking the Central Pacific Road, and urging upon the incoming Legislature material reduction of fares and freights. Currency rules at 89 per cent.

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Business to-day was dull, with some show of improvement. It is now transacted almost entirely through the Clearing-House. The produce trade is at a standstill. There are 2,000 bales of cotton here, but no sale for it. Some planters south of Nashville have gone so far as to offer cotton at 13 cents to obtain currency. The cotton crop in Middle Tennessee this year is above the average.

Five hundred negroes were in Huntsville, Ala., off the plantations, on Saturday. There was not $10 in the whole crowd. There are only two bales of cotton for sale, and that to obtain money to purchase provisions. The crop in Alabama, unless soon much relieved, will have to be sacrificed. Merchants in Huntsville have unusually heavy stocks of goods, but will not sell, the country is so depleted of currency. The planters are urged to hold cotton for a better day coming. A drummer for a Nashville tobacco firm went South last week, for a seven-weeks' business tour. He returned to-day and reported no success. The cry was, "We want no manufactured tobacco. We want to sell our cotton." Six New York buyers are in Huntsville, but as well might be in Gotham for all the good they do. No leaf tobacco has been in the Nashville market in the past month.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 29.—Private dispatches from Chicago to-day, announcing resumption by some of the banks there, had a very encouraging effect here. Bank officers manifest less anxiety than during the latter portion of last week, and currency in some of the banks has increased rather than diminished to-day, indicating that confidence is being restored.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 29.—In response to a call signed by a large number of business men and the heaviest depositors, the bankers of Fond du Lac decided this morning to pay only smal sums in currency, and to certify and receive for all purposes certified checks on each other. The day has passed quietly, the plan working well, with no indications of a run.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29.—Two banks in this city resumed full payments to-day, and everything financial looks hopeful here.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 29.—There was no excitement here to-day at all, and the banks moved on smoothly and confidently. It is believed that confidence is fully restored, and no further trouble is anticipated unless some unlooked-for event should happen. The deposits to-day were largely in excess of the amounts paid out.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 29.—The banks of this city, with the exception of the Merchants' National and Dubuque Savings Banks, are doing business to-day as usual. The panic is over. A committee of the Merchants' National with the United States Bank Examiner, M. C. Daring, are engaged to-day in examining the condition of that bank. A thousand rumors disparaging to the management of the bank are afloat, and it is to be feared some of them are well founded. There is a deep feeling of insecurity among depositors. The truth will soon be known.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29.—The financial situation is unchanged. City banks to-day were more liberal with their customers than last week. The report that Minneapolis banks were expecting Saturday to suspend to-day is explicitly contradicted. In commercial circles a confident feeling prevails that the worst is over, and all classes are encouraged by to-day's reports from Chicago.

MCGREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 29.—All checks that have been presented to the First National Bank of this city have been paid promptly. The bank is in a good condition, and fully able to meet all demands.

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, Sept. 22.—Everything is quiet at our banks, which are doing their regular business in the old way. A visit to the banks of the two cities discloses the fact that, during the excitement of Friday and Saturday, the deposits of nine of the banks were considerably in excess of the currency drain out.

KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 29.—The excitement of Saturday has given way to a feeling of confidence and encouragement. There have been no further indications of a run on the banks, the money drawn out having been used almost entirely for ordinary business transactions. The deposits have been larger than usual, and the banks had more money at the close than at the opening of business. The news from all quarters is received with much satisfaction, and the general conviction here is that the panic is over.

AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 29.—Financial matters are very quiet in Aurora to-day. Merchants are depositing in the banks as usual, and taking especial pains to draw as little as possible from the banks. Orders have been given to deposit the earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway in the First National, of this city, until further orders. The Company will commence paying their employes at the eastern end of the road, and it is expected will pay about as early in the month as usual. The distribution of $100,000 from this railroad corporation, each month, in Aurora, causes our people to study the pecuniary prospects of this Company with interest.

YORKVILLE, ILL.

YORKVILLE, Ill., Sept. 29.—No bank-suspension here. Too much grain in this region, and too much money flowing in to make it necessary to suspend. Thirty car-loads of corn and oats were shipped from this place last week by J. A. Goddard, and thirty more will be shipped this week. Prices are but a few cents lower than two weeks ago. Settlements are being made upon the past week's transactions, with corn at 30, and oats at 22 cents.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 29.—The financial trouble has as yet had but very slight effect upon this city. While all the banks have been prepared for a run, thus far this precaution has proved unnecessary. Instead of disastrously affecting manufacturing establishments, there is the usual work going on, and all skilled mechanics find demand for their labor. New manufactories are being built, and all old ones are running full sets of hands, and cannot fill their orders.

Our banks buy Eastern exchange very cautiously, and discount scarcely any paper.

There has been no concerted action among the bankers, each firm preferring to attend to its own affairs.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 29.—The First National Bank of this city opened an hour later than usual this morning, and declined to pay checks except for small amounts, on account of the scarcity of currency. The Citizens' National Bank is meeting all demands made upon it.

It is reported that the Ohio Falls Car & Locomotive Company will suspend all operations at that mammoth concern, thereby throwing 700 men out of employment.

PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—Our banks here are to-day doing business as if nothing had occurred. The deposits, as a general thing, run larger than the amounts drawn, and confidence in the solvency of our banks is fully restored.

CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 29.—In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Chamber this morning, requesting the banks to suspend currency payments, the two National Banks of this city will to-day adopt a plan similar to that adopted in Cincinnati and other cities, giving certified drafts or exchange in payment of checks.

DES MOINES, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—Money matters all quiet here to-day. A large majority of the Iowa banks have not stopped paying out all amounts during the panic. In nearly all the smaller sized towns, and in some of the cities, depositors are owing the banks large amounts on time-checks drawn to purchase grain, live stock, and goods.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—£225,000 in bullion were shipped from Plymouth for New York on Saturday, and the steamship which sailed from Southampton on the same day for New York took out £16,000. Engagements have been made for the shipment of £50,000 by the steamship from Southampton to-morrow. It is said £500,000 are booked for shipment this week.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £638,000.

The Directors of the Bank of England have fixed the minimum rate of discount at 5 per cent.

This announced increase in the rate caused much surprise in financial circles.

The failure of three bankers, in consequence of the fall in Erie shares, has been announced.

LONDON, Sept. 29—4 p. m.—The demand for discounts at the Bank of England and in the open market is heavy at 5 per cent.

4:30 p. m.—Money rate on the Stock Exchange is 3 per cent on Governments; United States new 5's, 90¾.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29.—Government has ordered half a million sterling in gold from England. It has also received information that a million sterling has been shipped for New York, and considerable sums for Canadian banks. The feeling in England is confident and hopeful.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—One failure is reported from Hamburg. It is expected that additional suspensions will be announced in London to-morrow morning.

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY—MERRIAM—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, by the Rev. Dr. … ham, Mary C. Gray, daughter of Charles Merriam, Esq., and William Harrison Bradley, of this city.

RENNE—FITZGERALD—In this city, Sept. …, Mr. John Renne and Miss Anna Fitzgerald, all of this city.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DEATHS.

DARNLEY—At 531 Blue Island-av., Sept. 29, Mary …, the beloved wife of John W. Darnley, in the … year of her age.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Top and Open Buggies, Family Carriages, Trotting and Farm Wagons, Beach Wagons and Harness, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 a. m., At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Exchange Your Bank Account for REAL ESTATE, AT THE AUCTION SALE OF DEXTER PARK PROPERTY, On Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, Oct. 1, 1873, at 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S Real Estate Salesroom, 144 & 146 Dearborn-st.

Checks upon City Banks (including suspended ones) and Savings Bank Accounts taken as cash for Lots purchased at this sale.

100 LOTS IN DEXTER PARK SUBDIVISION

Fronting on Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, May…, and Centre-av., between Fifty-first-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.

Only ten minutes' walk from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Fare, 5 cents.

The Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, now being improved, and Centre-av., with a 5-foot sewer, which is already in, makes this property very desirable for residence or investment. Title perfect.

TERMS—$25 cash on the day of sale; $75 within 10 days; balance 1 and 2 years, and in monthly payments. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Room 2 Hawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

Fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

We will offer a fine collection of Oil Paintings from the Art Gallery of Hugh A. McCann, Esq., Philadelphia, containing works by many of our most prominent artists. Pictures and frames will be sold together. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition Monday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Sale commencing at 2 o'clock each day.

LARGE STOCK Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Woolens, Dry Goods, Government Clothing. Also retail stock of Boots and Shoes. AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 9 1-2 a.m. At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER!! Fine Sale on Tuesday Morning, Sept. 30, at 9 1-2 o'clock. DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods, Custom-Made Clothing, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, White Goods, &c. Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Hats and Caps in great variety. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Trimmed Hats. Rich Line of Feathers, Flowers, Laces, and Dress Trimmings. Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Fine Line Black Alpacas, Ladies' and Gents' Scarfs and Ties, Government Clothing, Woolen Yarns, &c., &c. The Finest Line of 4-4 Ingrain Carpets of the season to be sold, by the Roll only, at 11 o'clock, prompt. Sale opens with a Line of Fancy Decorated China and LAVA GOODS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

NO SUSPENSION By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., of their auction sales of BOOTS and SHOES. Our usual Wednesday's sale will be held Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m. Manufacturers are not making a case of goods, and the sharp merchant will stock up now. 800 cases assorted goods will be offered.

WILLIS, LONG & CO. Will sell at Auction, at 9½ a. m., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at their Salesrooms, 195 & 197 East Randolph-st., A large line of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, in Hair Cloth and Rep; Marble-top Chamber Suits, Marble-top Centre Tables, Sideboards, Book Cases, Desks, Sofas, Lounges, Spring Beds, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Pillows, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, &c., &c. Also, two Pianos, one Melodeon, three Billiard Tables, two large Black Walnut and Ash Bar Counters, Tables, Chairs, Hotel Range and Broiler, five sets Double and Single Harness, one fine Top Phaeton, one Open Buggy, one Heavy Wagon. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REMOVAL. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, Will hold their opening sale of FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., At their New Store, 204 & 206 East Madison-st., On SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock.

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, Dry Goods & Notions. A large line of Cassimeres, Shirts and Drawers, Flannel, Cassimere, and White Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Toweling, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Edging and Insertions, Bohemian Glassware, Vases, &c., &c. 31 & 33 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, 33 South Canal-st. Have auction sales on Wednesdays and Saturdays of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE Of every description, Carpets and general Household Goods, and a variety of General Merchandise. … their sales and save 25 per cent in buying. Other sale days will sell at average auction prices.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st. Chattel Mortgage Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 a. m. Also a large lot of Household Goods on account of former purchasers. All to be sold without reserve for greenbacks. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers. Cash advances on consignments.